The New-York Times.

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TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

Maximilian and the Mexican Crown.

He is to Visit Paris as Emperor of Mexico.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question Unchanged.

The Danes Expected to Defend Dannewicke.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. HOCKLEY, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Queenstown on the the 24th of January, arrived at this port at one o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Arabia* are two days later than those per the *Jura*, at Portland.

The *Arabia* makes the following report: Passed on the 23d of January the steamer *Persia* and the ship *Consul*, bound East.

The political news by this arrival is unimportant.

The Paris Bourse was firm at 66 francs 35 centimes for the Rentes.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 24.

Before assuming the reins of government, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will await the return of the Mexican Deputation, who offered him the Crown of Mexico on the 3d of October, with the vote of the Mexican Notables and the adhesion of certain cities specified by the Archduke, who demanded that the vote of the Notables be ratified by the vote of the principal Mexican Councils.

The mission of the French expedition will be accomplished by the middle of Januaryr.

The Deputation are expected to return to France during the first fortnight in February, and will proceed to Miramar to announce to the Archduke his election. The Archduke will not only accept the crown of Mexico, but immediately assume the sceptre, and will visit Paris in the quality of Emperor of Mexico.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, Jan. 24.

Consols after official hours last evening closed at 90¾ for money.

There was sent into the bank to-day £28,000 in gold.

More gold is expected to be withdrawn from the bank for Alexandria next week.

The *United Service Gazette* asserts that the Second Brigade of Royal Artillery are under orders to embark for Copenhagen.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived there this evening.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from New-York, arrived at Galway this morning. She was in the ice off Newfoundland and had her stern damaged. She did not call at St. Johns owing to the fog and snow.

There is no change in the Danish question.

A Kiel telegram of the 22d says in consequence of the thaw the Danish outposts were ordered to retire on the arrival of the Prussian troops.

It is expected the Danes will defend Dannewicke to the last extremity.

The Prussian Chamber has adopted a resolution opposing the policy of Prussia in separating herself from the other German States, and threatening every resistance thereto.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday evening, Jan. 23.

COTTON—The sales to-day foot up 6,000 bales. The market closes firmer, but rates are unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS—Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady.
PETROLEUM—Easier.

From Halifax.

THE ARABIA BOUND INWARD, AND THE CANADA OUTWARD.

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamship *Arabia* sailed at 6 o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due about 12 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) noon. Among her passengers are Capt. M. D. FIELD, and Messrs. CARLOS PIERCE and JOHN E. M. GILLEY, of Boston, who have made various explorations of the gold districts in this province.

They take with them over twenty-five thousand dollars in gold, the product of the mines in this vicinity for the past fortnight.

The excitement here in consequence of recent discoveries of gold is increasing, and bids fair to rival the Colorado and California gold fever.

The steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at half-past 6 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at 10 o'clock.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Plot against the Emperor—Was it a Sham—Thiers' Speech.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1864.

Very many persons suspect that the complot just discovered against the Emperor's life, is a miserable comedy, got up by the Government to furnish its orators in the Chambers an argument against the opposition, who are going to attack the law of "public surety with great vigor." You know that the law of 1852, which gives the Government a right to seize and transport any individual it pleases without trial, or permits the suppression of a journal by decree, still exists, and this law the opposition attack as a law no longer in accord with the political progress of the country, and as in fact a disgrace to the French people. So much can truly be said in condemnation of this law, that the Government, which appears to deem its maintenance essential to its existence, might naturally be expected to seek in such a complot as that just discovered, the most powerful of all arguments for the maintenance of the law. It would not be impossible, perhaps, for the Government to employ its own *mouchards* to play the *rôle* of Italian assassins, to pass them even through the Assizes, and to transport them to Cayenne or elsewhere; but the Government, in the present state of mind of the capital, could not afford to take what little risk of detection there may be, in the playing of such a comedy, for its discovery, notwithstanding the forced silence of the journals, would create a terrible storm of ridicule and indignation.

It is more likely, therefore, that the complot was a real one. The Italians believe in it, for GRECO, the the leader of the band, has relatives and acquaintances at Paris, and these people know that he came to Paris three weeks ago, from Italy, and they say that he appeared more taciturn and preoccupied than usual. Moreover, GRECO's friends no longer see him, and he has disappeared from his usual haunts.

We conclude, therefore, that the conspiracy was no sham, and that if the catalogue of arms published in the police papers as having been found at the lodgings of the parties be correct, the diabolical scheme had a very fair chance of realization. And if it had succeeded, the Regency would have been established, for neither the Republican nor the Orleanist party is organized; but so soon as one of these parties could organize, and the one first in the field would be the Republican party, the Regency would have been overthrown and the Republic erected in its place. To do all this would have required about two days.

Yesterday was a regular "field-day" in the Legislature. M. THIERS opened the debate on the address in a speech which is declared to be the most brilliant in his whole parliamentary career. He commenced by explaining why he came back again to political life; it was the liberal decrees of the Emperor in regard to legislative powers which enabled him to do so. He then made an appeal in favor of still further liberty, and gave the history of the different attempts, after periods of despotism, to regain liberty, from the time of the first Emperor till now. It was the destiny of all enlightened people to eternally seek liberty till they found it.

This speech of M. THIERS contained all the qualities which mark the efforts of a finished orator: method, clearness, elevation of style and of sentiment, with a charm of diction unequaled perhaps by any orator in France. It was one of those successes which will draw attention to the man, it will revive the souvenirs of the parliamentary days of France, and by turning people's attention away from the power of to-day will go to strenghten the opposition, and especially the party to which M. THIERS belongs.

M. ROUHER, Minister of State, replied to M. THIERS, and while displaying a remarkable talent as an orator, lessened the effect of his speech by its acrimonious attacks against the press and the Liberal party.

These attacks of the principal defender of the Emperor brought M. JULES FAVRE to his feet, and this "lion of the democracy" poured such a torrent of argument and sarcasm on the Government and its measures as drove its noisy defenders for once into silence.

But it all does no good. The men who play the pitiable *rôle* of standing up in the Legislature and defending the Emperor's measures, are only tools who utter the doctrines they are ordered to utter, and who are probably in their hearts as much the friends of liberty and progress as their opponents. M. ROUHER, who is a Liberal, if he only occupied a less prominent pedestal in the governmental hierarchy, must have felt the words burn his lips as he declared that His Majesty could not rescind the law of 1852, called the law of "public surety," because the press was too mischievous, too vindictive!

Other "big guns" were inscribed to speak to-day—Messrs. BERRYER, EMILE OLLIVIER and ROULLARD—and before the debate on the Address is finished, the various weak points in the *régime* of to-day will obtain by one means or another, a thorough ventilation.

But what will be the effect on the man at the Tuileries? For, after all, he controls the majority of the Chamber, and can do as he pleases. He knows that Paris is against him, and that his party at Paris is composed exclusively of office-holders, so that, in fact, he has no party. Will he finally give in to the almost universal demand for liberty, or rather trust his fortune to the law of "public surety"—in other words, to the power of despotic measures? At present he seems disposed to cling to the latter alternative as the safest; but the present bold and menacing attitude of the democracy, I predict, will force him to change his tactics.

Quite an excitement reigns at Paris among sporting classes in regard to the fight or fights which, on account of the representations of the Secessionists, are supposed to be imminent between the two Confederate boats, the *Florida* and *Georgia*, now lying at Brest and at Cherbourg, and the two Federal gunboats which are watching them. Bets are being wagered, and gentlemen have even gone to the ports in question to wait for and to see the fight. But there is no intention of fighting on the part of the Confederate boats, and it is hardly probable that, when they make up their minds to run out, the Federal boats can stop them.

The *Moniteur* now publishes two or three letters a week on American affairs, which in general are not partial. It has published, also, your lengthy report on the value of the monitors, as exhibited in the attack of Commore DUPONT on Charleston.

MALAKOFF.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

A SPEECH BY T. MILNER GIBSON, M. P.

The Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, addressed his constituents on the evening of Jan. 20, at Ashton-under-Lyne. He made the following references to American affairs:

"With regard to the American question, the Government officially is strictly neutral; their policy has been to do nothing and to say nothing as a Government that should favor the views of either of the contending parties. I think generally that policy of neutrality has been approved by the country. We have been urged to recognize the South, to take steps to bring about a cessation of the blockade, not recently, but formerly, and it is a circumstance which I cannot pass without observation, that the people in this part of the United Kingdom, whose own interests would appear the most likely to be promoted by putting an end to the blockade, have most desired that our policy should be guided by justice and good feeling, with a fair allowance for the enormous difficulties which the Government of the United States have had to encounter. [Cheers.] These urgings about America have not come from the cotton districts. I suppose it is found out by this time that the cotton districts have souls and intellects, and the power of appreciating what is just and right in our national policy, and are not prepared to recommend that this country should take an unworthy course for promoting the pecuniary interests of the class to which they belong. [Loud cheering.] I am one of those who think that at the commencement of this American war, many persons too hastily formed the opinion that it was impossible the Union could be restored. The common saying was in many parts of the country with which I am acquainted, "There is one thing certain—that, whatever else happens, the Union cannot be restored." *I never came to that conclusion.* [Hear.] I do not know whether it will be restored. I can't look into futurity; but I cannot go the length of seeing so clearly before as some, and showing it is impossible the Union should be restored. When the Southern leaders took up arms—*for be it remembered they commenced this war*, ["Hear," and cheers,] *it was a war of aggression on their part*—when they took up arms for the purpose of compelling the Government of the United States to acquiesce in breaking up the integrity of the country, I always felt that the South had undertaken a task that it would be difficult to accomplish. Nothing short of something like such a conquest of the North as would compel them to lay down their arms in despair was likely to induce the Government of that country to agree to separate in the way which was proposed. But when I am told by the Southern leaders in taking up arms was not merely the enjoyment of their own independence, but the establishing of a model slave republic, which should perpetuate the institution of Slavery, and hold it up as an institution which should be cherished, and not condemned, I then said to myself, if these men are right and are going to succeed in establishing these principles as foundation stones of a new Empire, *what have we been about for years and years in preaching and teaching that Slavery is a curse, and that it is the greatest degradation that can fall upon a country?* What! Have we been endeavoring to inneculate every country with which we have come in contact with our ideas as to the necessity of abolishing the slave-trade, and therefore I say Slavery also, because if Slavery is right, then the slave-trade is not wrong? Well, if the Southern States of America are right by endeavoring by force of arms to establish this model slave Republic, then, I say, we have all been previously in the dark—we have been poor benighted beings that have lost sight, or have not been aware of the great truth which Mr. STEPHENS and others have taught in the Southern States of America, that the normal condition of the negro, his only proper, natural condition in the world is that of shame. I sympathize with nations struggling for independence, but that is not the question here. No man has alleged a grievance in the Southern States except the growing sentiment of the North against the institution of Slavery. No man has said that in the South any right has been withheld, or that any wrong has been without a remedy, and, in fact, Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS himself has lauded the institutions of the country in reference to the past; but has only said that in the future he sees looming that growing sentiment which will endanger the slave institutions of the South, and which must combine to embitter the relations between the North and the South if it went on, and that therefore it was better to separate. Well, I believe myself that one end of this great civil war in America, that one termination, at any rate, will be the abolition of Slavery. My honorable and respected friend Mr. BRIGHT is often charged with wanting to introduce American institutions into England. Well, I say, with regard to this American war, the South rebelled and raised this insurrection because they foresaw that an English institution—viz., the emancipation of the slave, was about to be introduced into their country. It was the resistance to this policy of ours—to the policy of England of all other countries in the world—that gave great rise to this insurrection.

ANGLO-REBEL VIEWS OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of Dec. 14:

"The operations of Gen. LONGSTREET against Knoxville, though baffled for the moment, *will inevitably lead hereafter to material results, and it is my belief that the Federals will not be left in undisturbed possession of East Tennessee during the Winter months.* My anticipations that LONGSTREET, if forced to abandon the siege of Knoxville, would have no difficulty in getting away unharmed, were fully and satisfactorily realized. It is understood that his force is lying near Rogersville, in Hawkins County, Tennessee, between the Clinch and Holston Rivers, and in a country which yields abundant supplies for all his Winter requirements. There is no indiscretion in revealing, what has hitherto been regarded as a secret, that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON will immediately assume command of the army lately commanded by Gen. BRAGG, and the relations between Gens. JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET have always been as happy as those existing between the latter and Gen. LEE. It is, as I stated at the outset, my confident belief that upon Gens. JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET will fall the brunt of the Spring, and, not impossibly, of the Winter campaign.

I should not omit a word in commendation of the ability, energy, and steadfastness with which Gen. J. E. B. STUART has conducted the arduous operations intrusted for the last four months to the important arm of the service which he commands. An opportunity of comparing the cavalry commanded by Gen. WHEELER and that which obeys Gen. STUART has taught me to appreciate the manifest superiority of the latter General and his men. *It cannot be denied that the extravagant estimate of the prowess and capabilities of cavalry entertained at the beginning of the war, and especially among the Confederates, has long been found to be a delusion.* Let not the reader imagine that the irregular cavalry of this Continent, whether Federal or Confederate, will bear a moment's comparison with the trained squadrons of Europe, or that as an item of strength in battle they can be counted on and trustingly employed. It is as scouts and reporters of the operations conducted along the interminable length of frontier country now devastated by war that their chief utility lies.

It passes, I confess, my wit to discern how, consistently even with his own view of the truth, President LINCOLN can so modify or distort this *resumé* of the military incidents of 1863 as to employ language which, in his recent singular Message to Congress has flowed from his pen. What does he see to justify him in talking about "pardon to rebels," who laugh either at his mercy or his severity, and who have in the field 1,000 pieces of artillery, and more than a quarter of a million tried and hardened soldiers? No Federal army has as yet succeeded in getting far away from its water base; their enemy has constantly moved upon an inner and concealed line of communication. *It will be possible next Spring to throw Gen. Longstreet into Georgia or Virginia at a moment's notice, and without the knowledge of his opponents.* Early in next year another important link in the interior line of railroad communication connecting Richmond with the South will be finished, and Danville, in Virginia, united with Queensborough, in North Carolina. The Legislatures of each State in the Confederacy have recently been in session, and have dissolved, breathing threatenings and slaughter against their hated foe. In the Legislature of North Carolina—the State which, of all others, is held to be most deeply imbued with Union sentiment—there was a motion for offering to the North proposals for peace upon the basis of independent State action, but only two members voted for it. The Federals have, it is true, what the lawyers call *pedis possessio* in Tennessee, but it has taken nearly three years to give them a gain of little more than one hundred miles, intersected throughout their length and breadth by two large and convenient navigable rivers, and in the end the sentiment of the large majority of the population remains bitterly hostile to them. All the best and bravest of the Arkansians are fighting in the field—most of them, like Arkansas' adopted son, Gen. CLEBURNE, in the army of Gen. BRAGG—and *because, out of a population scarcely exceeding four hundred thousand souls, of whom one-third are slaves, there are not found men enough to hold the soil against a few scattered Federals, it is claimed, forsooth, that Arkansas is loyal to the Union!*

FRANCE, SPAIN AND MEXICO.

From the Moniteur.

Public opinion in Mexico, which had seen with regret the coolness of the relations with Spain, has been very well satisfied with the success of the recent diplomatic negotiations with the Cabinet of Madrid. The Regency has just published the result in the following note from the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. ARROYO, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs:

MADRID, Sept. 17, 1863.

MONSIEUR: Her Majesty has attentively read the important communication which you addressed to me, in order to make me acquainted with the serious events which have taken place in Mexico since the occupation of the capital by the Franco-Mexican army. In acknowledging the reception of that communication, I am charged by Her Majesty to express to you the deep and sincere interest which she takes in the fate of your country, and the cordial and constant desire she feels to see its prosperity and grandeur increase, without Her Majesty having any idea of interfering, either directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of Mexico. Her Majesty, guided by those sentiments, ardently desires to see an end put to the intestine disturbances which continue to afflict Mexico, and would be happy to see the Mexicans united in one national idea, succeed in founding a definitive and stable state of things which would allow the European nations, which interest themselves in the fate of Mexico, to combine their efforts, and contribute, if possible, to restore to Mexico the peace and happiness she has lost for so many years. Receive, etc.

MARQUIS DE MIRAFLORES.

Rebel Deserters Entering the Navy.

From the Boston Journal, Feb. 1.

The detachment of rebel prisoners, nearly three hundred in number, who arrived from the West last evening, in charge of the Chicago Zouaves, are now on board the United States receiving-ship *Ohio*, undergoing the preliminary preparations for service in the navy of the United States. The men generally are well pleased with their new quarters, and manifest much delight at the prospect of warm clothing and an abundance of rations. They were divested of their "butternut" uniforms this morning, which were cast recklessly into the stream, and after being treated to a generous bath, they were supplied with the bright blue uniforms of the Union navy. Many of the men were very scantily clad, and they were also remarkably filthy. Nearly one-third of the whole number are foreigners, the Irish and Germans predominating, and they are chiefly from Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. They are evidently unused to the northern climate, from the shuddering expressions at the storm this morning, but with comfortable clothing and an abundance of rations, which have been so rare during their service in the Confederate armies, they will have little disposition to complain.

The majority of them are comparatively ignorant, although there are a few well educated and intelligent among them. One of the latter, a Tennesean, talked quite freely upon the "situation" of affairs in rebeldom, as far as his knowledge extended. He confirms the numerous reports from the South, that the people were heartily sick of the war, and are anxious for peace on any terms, and he has not the slightest doubts but BRAGG'N whole army would desert in a body if the slightest opportunity was offered. When told of the new call of the President for half a million of men, he said that fact, even if the number were not raised, would severely dampen the already declining spirit of the Confederate leaders. He characterized BRAGG as a merciless tyrant, with very limited military abilities, and extremely unpopular with his command. He said that the superiority of Gen. GRANT over BRAGG was generally acknowledged in the Western rebel army, and the men in the ranks are anything but enthusiastic to fight against him. Added to this, the men in BRAGG's army are poorly clad and fed, and their anxiety to be made comfortable when within our lines more than overcomes their patriotism and hope for success. One of them, on being asked why they did not skedaddle, replied there was no place to skedaddle to, for if they found their way home they were immediately conscripted, and, if not shot for desertion, they were sent back into the army. Their only hope, he said, is when they are safely within the Union lines, and he would repeat the fact that an opportunity for escape in this quarter is all that is desired by BRAGG's army. Another detachment, as large as the one already arrived, is on the way, and will probably arrive to-day or to-morrow.

MUTINY.—Officers WELSH and GERKER arrested three seamen belonging to the bark *Greenland*, arrived to-day from New-Orleans, on a charge of mutiny. They were taken to the United States Marshal's office. Their names are DANIEL SWEENY, ALEXANDER WHITE and GEO. CATECH.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

SPIRIT OF THE REBEL PRESS.

THE EFFORTS TO RECRUIT THE ARMIES.

MR. STEPHENS' HEALTH IMPROVING.

The following extracts from late Richmond papers illustrate the tone of Southern sentiment, and the desperate efforts which the rebel leaders are making to recruit their armies:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 23.

Leap Year brings round again in the United States the turmoil and excitement of a Presidential election. Events of fearful weight and importance have passed in the interval which has elapsed since we of the South descended into that arena and took part in the struggle. They have made a hideous and bloody gulf, which blocks up all return to the feelings and the interests which swayed us then. Yet, as it bears upon the prospects and the vicissitudes of this ruthless war, we must look with watchful ness and curiosity upon the recurrence of that periodical struggle for place and power. Although it is difficult to penetrate the dark curtain of the future, and to discern exactly how our own welfare may be affected by the political complexion of the United States, *yet it is evident that the whole solution of the mighty question which agitates the continent may hang upon it, and scarcely possible that it will not be essentially concerned by it.* LINCOLN's term draws rapidly to a close. Already it is counted by months instead of years. The political cauldron is beginning to bubble, and expectation is aroused to see what form will arise from its agitated depths. Caucuses, conventions, resolutions, platforms, and all that paraphernalia which is adroitly managed to form and guide popular will, and which in representative governments takes the place of courtly pomp, raree-shows and military display in monarchical countries, are in full vogue. The Democrats present resolutions of patriotic adherence to the Constitution, and, imitating the Black Republicans in their fondness for anniversaries, fix their National Convention for the Fourth of July. Chicago is the place, perhaps, under the idea that it is lucky. LINCOLN is by no means disposed to give place to any other candidate. At one time it might have been supposed that he would dispense entirely with the formality of an election, and retain his seat on the pretext of the necessity of so doing until the termination of the war. To do this would require the cordial support of the army, and the soldiers will naturally be disposed to resist the exclusion of their own favorite chief. The United States have reached that stage in the progress of the war when military talent asserts its supremacy over all others. The favorite of the army is, therefore, LINCOLN's probable successor. In his own Cabinet, too, there are rival claims to his own. The subtle intriguer, SEWARD, seems to have had his day. Though a powerful agent in exciting the war, his is not the temperament fitted to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm." CHASE is the most powerful of the civilians, and he is the favorite of GREELEY and the Radicals. Official influence and corruption will, of course, be brought to bear in favor of the different politicians, yet military popularity is likely to override them all.

It is hard to forecast the effect of this election upon the progress of the war. It is safe to infer, however, that any change will be beneficial to the South. LINCOLN and his party are so irrevocably commited to, and indissolubly linked with, the continuance of the war, that we can hope for no peace from them save by utter exhaustion of the means of prosecuting it. If they are driven from power they will become embittered opponents of their successors, even if they should adopt a warlike policy, and will prove a formidable obstacle to its successful maintenance.

Although a military President might be supposed to be naturally warlike, it by no means follows. Unwilling to imperil his reputation, and, like most soldiers, more sensible to the evils of war than bloodthirsty politicians, a General in power would probably seek an accommodation. At all events, the elevation of a new man would remove the medley of fanatics and rogues who now close every outlet from the present calamitous war. If not immediately operative, it would, at all events, give some ground for the hope that both the Confederacy and the United States, as well as humanity in general, might be relieved from the misfortunes which the most shameless and obstinate wickedness persist in heaping upon them.

EXEMPTING FARMERS.

From the Richmond Whig.

The question of subsistence, both for our people and our armies, should never be lost sight of, whatever may be the urgency of increasing the number of our men in the field. We are pleased to see that a bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, proposing to revive the privilege of substitution as far as applicable to those who, previous to 1st January, 1864, were engaged in raising subsistence for man. Negroes left to themselves will not make their own support. They will become consumers, instead of producers, apart from greater injuries they would commit, from the utter demoralization that will ensue, especially where they are in large gangs, if relieved of the restraint of their managers. *The country is now full of deserters and stragglers, hiding in our mountains and swamps, and in many instances confederating with negroes in marauding upon planters. Remove the planters, and the country will soon become an easy prey to demoralized soldiers and skulkers, and to negroes who will become rapidly rebarbarianized.*

We would suggest, in extending this privilege to planters, that it be required of every one so exempted, that he shall deliver to the Government, promptly and in good order, a certain proportion of the surplus of his crops. He will thus become more useful to the army than if he carried a musket in the ranks.

THE WORK TO BE PERFORMED.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 18.

The work we have at present to perform is almost immediately before us. A couple of months or so will witness the resumption of active military operations. *To place the old men and boys in camp at this season, in the midst of the inclement Winter, would prove destructive of the lives of perhaps half of them, and the other half would be of little or no effective service within the period required.* They cannot supply the places of robust absentees, railroad and provost guards, &c., &c., who are already inured to camp, and instructed in the art of arms. These are the true reserves which we are now to bring up—to bring up immediately—to meet the crisis which the opening of the near approaching Spring campaign will inevitably present. And these, we are fully and firmly persuaded, will be enough.

We are not weak—not half so poor as to be "grinding our seed corn," or looking to the aged fathers of the land to step between us and subjugation. Our Congress would create a false impression upon the minds of our enemies, and convey to the world a most commiserable picture of poverty and wretchedness, if by their legislation they should say we now put forth our last resource—failing in this, we are lost and undone forever.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE REBEL ARMIES.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 26.

LEE's army, though not so large as it ought to be, is in fine plight. It is large enough, too, to send MEADE on a begging tour for more men. Food is yet ample, clothing abundant, shoes plentiful enough, and the spirits of the men all that could be wished. Whoever has the blues, the hippo, the megrims or the hysterics, need only go to LEE's army to be cured instantly. All who have been to that army agree that a visit there is an infallible remedy for despondency. Officers who come to Richmond make haste to get back to the Rapidan. They declare that the croaking and gloom of the city demoralize them.

Judging from what it has done of late, and is still doing, LONGSTREET's army is also in fine condition. Some of the men have suffered severely for the want of blankets and shoes, but the people and the Government have come to their relief, and complaints have ceased. Any way, naked or not, LONGSTREET's men are plucky and stout enough to drive the enemy to within four miles of Knoxville, as the reader will see by referring to the column of telegrams.

SUBJECT FOR AN HISTORICAL PAINTING.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 27.

Enquirer man—not the Editor—he is "nameless here for evermore"—tearing up the Confederate Constitution for waste paper. Mr. MEMMINGER picking up the pieces to print fifty cent Confederate notes on. Framers of the Confederate Constitution in the background, sitting on mourner's bench, wiping their weeeping noses on illustrated cotton pocket handkerchiefs. Detailed editor of independent paper, dressed in uniform of artillery private of Confederate States, going out to be shot as a deserter for not spelling "liberty," Libbyty, preceded by a band, playing "When this Cruel War is Over." "Unembarrassed Government," in the shape of a six-horse coach, with the drag-chain broke, being backed by a stubborn mule, down a steep hill into the gulf of despotism. Mr. BENJAMIN looking out of the coach window, and singing "Peace by the next mail from Europe." To be painted in oils (made out of lard, at $4 a pound,) and suspended in the Commissary Department.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

GREENBACKS PROSCRIBED.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 25.

The following bill, to be entitled "An act to prohibit dealing in the paper currency of the enemy," has passed both Houses of Congress. It originated in the House of Representatives, and was amended in the Senate, by the insertion of the words *italicised* in the first section. The amendment will, of course, be concurred in by the House. The act will, doubtless, receive the approval of the President, and the country will then be relieved of the pernicious effects of a traffic which it is surprising any person professing to be identified with the South should ever have engaged in:

1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*—That no broker, banker, or dealer in exchange, or person concerned in trade as a merchant, or vender of merchandise of any description, or any other person, *except within the lines of the enemy*, shall buy, sell, take, circulate, or in any manner trade in any paper currency of the United States: *Provided*, That the purchase of postage stamps shall not be considered a violation of this act.

2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to indictment and prosecution in the Confederate Court holden for the district within which the offence was committed, and shall, upon conviction, forfeit the amount so bought, sold, circulated, or used, or a sum equal thereto; and shall be moreover subject to a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred, and be imprisoned not less than three months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of said Court; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the several Confederate Courts to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury.

3. That this act shall not be construed to apply to any person acting in behalf of the Government of the Confederate States, by special authority from the President, or any of the heads of departments.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS AND THE NECESSITY FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

On Jan. 27, while a bill was under discussion to relieve from the operation of the non-substitute law farmers and planters engaged, in the year 1863, in agricultural pursuits by their own labor or in superintending that of others, under certain conditions, Mr. CHAMBLISS, of Virginia, said the agricultural interests had received less favor than any other, but he feared the danger of this entering-wedge. The best bill that could be adopted would be to put more men into the army instead of taking them out. The best currency bill that could be passed, would be one to increase the army. One victory at Chickamauga would do more for the restoration of the currency than all the bills that could be passed. He would go as far as any one to favor the agricultural interests, but we had lost New-Orleans and Norfolk, and Gen. LEE had lost the fruits of his victories—*all for the want of men.* What good would be accomplished by exempting overseers, farmers and planters, if we have no country to cultivate? *Unless an army was got in the field, and that speedily, he would not give a groat for all the bills that were passed.* If the bill under consideration is passed, the act repealing exemption by substitution would be a mere myth. There was a great outside pressure, and all felt it, yet it was a melancholy fact *that we had never regained an inch of soil from the enemy, simply from the want of men; not because the agricultural interest had not been properly attended to.*

Mr. HILTON said the bill did not propose to exempt agriculturalists generally, but only those who had substitutes in the field.

Mr. CHAMBLISS said he would never, under any conceivable circumstances, vote for a bill to exempt that class from the military service. It would, he thought, be unfair to those who, after having been in the army for three years, were made to continue in the service, while there were those outside who had never smelt gunpowder. It was unfair to discriminate between the farmer who had a substitute, and the manufacturer who had a substitute.

Mr. BALDWIN took the ground that the bill was necessary to protect the vital interests of the country. He admitted that we ought to have more men, *but to send men into the army without supplying them with food was to send them out to starve.* He wanted to give nobody exclusive privileges, and would use the farmer only as he could be useful to the country in this crisis. Those who could render more service by being in the army should be there.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. CLAPP moved to go into secret session, which was carried.

SLAVES RECAPTURED.

In the House of Representatives on Jan. 24, Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of October, 1862, in relation to the arrest and disposition of slaves who have been recaptured from the enemy, and what number of depots for their safe keeping have been established, and whether public notice has been given in the newspapers of their arrest, as provided in said act.

THE REBEL SEABOARD.

THE APPREHENDED ATTACK ON MOBILE.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

Apprehension exists at Mobile that the city is threatened with an early attack by the enemy. In connection with the statements of late United States papers that a "secret expedition left New-Orleans on the 30th of December to operate against Mobile," and that an intrenched camp is to be established at Pascagoula, "to facilitate operations when the rainy season ends," The Mobile *Tribune* says information has been received that extensive operations are on foot at Ship Island. Heavy transports have passed along the Atlantic coast southward for some destination not stated.

The *Tribune* appears to be so well satisfied of the intentions of the enemy, that it assumes it a duty to give warning, and urges the removal of non-combatants, that the city may be left as much as possible to the fighting men.

As operations of any magnitude must necessarily be suspended in Virginia and Tennessee during the Winter months, the probability is that Mobile is as likely to be attacked as any other point on the coast. The purpose of the enemy is to again bisect the Confederacy, and the possession of Mobile would, no doubt, be desirable as a necessary preliminary, and as a base of operations for coöperating with the descending column from Tennessee. Should these apprehensions be well founded, the city will very probably be subjected to an attack both by sea and land. Whatever may be the enemy's intentions, we are pleased to learn that, if they are resisted with tolerable spirit, no doubt is entertained of their repulse.

The Mobile *Register* of the 22d says:

"Commodore FARRAGUT was reported at Pensacola, a few days ago, with nine vessels. It now appears that FARRAGUT has left Pensacola for New-Orleans.

The scouts on the coast near the Perdido reported, some days since, twenty-three vessels steering eastward, and their supposed destination was Pensacola. No such fleet has gone into Pensacola. The movements of the enemy are quite mysterious, and so far his purposes are not developed. Whatever they may be, the country will be glad to learn that our military authorities are making all preparations and arrangements, on the hypothesis that an early attack on this city is contemplated."

THE TAX IN KIND.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 22.

Agreeably to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President has transmitted to that body a communication furnishing information relative to the collection and distribution of the tax in kind, from which we have been enabled to obtain some details of interest.

The value of the aggregate tax collected thus far, estimated according to the rates established in Virginia, believed to be lower than in any other State, is $5,130,087 25. The value of tax collected in Virginia is $752,290 99; in North Carolina, $948,225 32; in South Carolina, $202,021 23; in Georgia, $990,200 79; in Alabama, $1,292,063 70; in Mississippi, $536,934 31; in Florida, $351,690 39; in Tennessee, $16,520 02.

The expenses of the collection thus far in Virginia is 2 8-10 per cent. on the value of the whole tax collected—leaving a net value of 7 2-10 after deducting all expenses, including rent, erection of buildings, transportation, hire of laborers, etc.

Of the tax collected thus far are 321,125 bushels of corn, 271,419 bushels of wheat, 104,850 bushels of oats, 10,501 bushels of rye, 55,145 lbs. of rice, and 67,179 lbs. of wool.

There have been issued to the army 381,917 bushels of corn; 164,879 bushels of wheat; 55,874 bushels of oats; 3,783 bushels of rye; 19,711 pounds of rice, and 20,553 pounds of wool.

The Quartermaster-General recommends that hereafter farmers haul the tax fifteen miles, and that they be paid for it. The law requires that they shall haul it only eight miles, and allows no compensation. The returns from no State are complete, but the foregoing will afford an idea of the operation of the law.

REBEL RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The rebels are trying to get up a stir about of reenlistment among their troops. As they will all be mercilessly conscripted unless they do, a few have been persuaded into it. The Richmond papers announce with great gusto the fact that JOHNSTON's and BATTLE's Brigades, of LEE's army, and BAKER' and STRAHL's brigades, of JOHNSTON's army, have reenlisted for the war.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 25.

On the 17th inst., STRAHL's gallant brigade of Tennesseans, in the army of Gen. JOHNSTON, held an enthusiastic meeting in front of their quarters, and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The officers and men of STRAHL's Brigade do this day resolve that they will reënlist *for the war*, determined never to lay down their arms until their homes are rescued from the enemy, and the Confederacy is permanently established as one of the nations of the earth."

In order that there might be no doubt of their earnestness, each man signed his name to the resolution. At this time such action on the part of our noble soldiers furnishes a happy augury of the successful issue of our unprecedented struggle for independence, and is eminently worthy of the resolution of thanks which unanimously passed the House of Representatives Saturday. The manifestation of such a spirit does not look like demoralization or the readiness to give up the contest which the Yankees often boast as existing in our armies, but is in striking and refreshing contrast with the braggadocio of our enemies, and the enormous bounties which they are compelled to bring to the assistance of the flagging spirits of their own troops, whose terms of enlistment are about to expire.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

MEN EMPLOYED IN ITS EXECUTION.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 20.

In response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President transmitted a communication showing the number of officers and men, including the police and mounted guard, employed in executing the Conscription Law, in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. These States are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond.

The number of officers in the four States engaged in Conscript offices and camps of instruction, are 107; number of officers, State officers and soldiers in the Enrolling Department, 1,084; number of conscripts engaged, 1,516; number of surgeons, assistant surgeons and physicians, 98; making in the aggregate, 2,813. The number of police and mounted guards included in the above, are 1,516.

The aggregate number of officers and men engaged in executing the law in Virginia, Col. J. C. SHIELDS, Commandant, is 943; in North Carolina, Col. PETER MALLETT, Commandant, 870; in South Carolina, Maj. C. D. MELTON, Commandant, 219; in Georgia, Maj. CHAS. HARRIS, Commandant, 781.

GREAT FIRE IN COLUMBIA, S. C.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF COTTON.

The town of Columbia, South Carolina, was visited recently by a most destructive conflagration. The greater part of two entire squares were consumed. The *South Carolinian* says of the loss:

"The total loss of the day, as estimated by one of the gentlemen most interested, is as follows: Two thousand seven hundred bales uplands and eight hundred bales sea island, (of which two qualities about eight hundred bales belonged to Government,) stored in the sheds of Messrs. BLAKELY & Co.; say five hundred bales uplands and sea islands, stored in the sheds of Messrs. GIBBES & Co.; three residences and out-houses belonging to Capt. CASSON, T. D. FRASLER, and another party, whose name is unknown to us. *Total value of cotton—estimating uplands at $300 per bale, and sea islands at $1,000 per bale—$2,000,000.* The value of other property destroyed, including furniture, salt, and various articles stored for safe keeping, will probably be covered by $100,000. It is understood that most of the above was partially insured by its different owners, but the loss in insurance is divided among some twenty or thirty offices.

The fire is supposed by many to be the work of an incendiary.

THE GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 27.

The great underground route to the North is now open through to Washington, D. C., via the track of the York River Railroad. Perfect immunity from molestation by meddling pickets and a safe transit guaranteed. This route, so generously left open by the Confederate Government, is patronized daily by scores of the principal of substitutes in search of more healthful localities—Jews and blockade-runners carrying out gold and running in goods; and lastly, that large class of citizens who go out for a day's shooting below, and extend their search after game across the Potomac.

Tickets of leave for this route to be had at the passport office; but, if that is not convenient, no ticket at all answers as well, as the conductor can collect his toll when offered in gold or greenbacks. No other currency is desirable on this route. Fare, from five hundred to five thousand dollars, according to the circumstances of the passenger or the emergencies of the moment. The directors on this route have no hesitation in recommending it over all other routes to the North, as the unvarying success of parties patronizing the line amply demonstrates. Deserters and Yankee prisoners escaping invariably adopt this route, and no instance is recorded of a failure to conduct directly into ABRAHAM's bosom.

Thankful for past favors, the directorship solicit a continuance of the same.

CONFISCATION OF GOODS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 20.

We are assured that our information of the confiscation of Yankee goods at City Point, under authority of our Commissioner, is incorrect; but that Capt. HATCH very properly refused to forward them to their destination. These articles had been sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence forwarded to City Point by the Yankee authorities, under the former privilege accorded them of contributing to their prisoners; and this privilege having been rescinded, the officers of the exchange have positively refused to receive any goods under the direction or auspices of the political authorities. It is agreed on both sides to pass, under the flag-of-truce, only such small packages as are addressed to individual prisoners, and contributed by their relatives or friends.

At the Libby a number of Yankee prisoners were admitted from East Tennessee. Upward of 1,000 prisoners have been received from that quarter since the movement of Gen. LONGSTREET's army from Knoxville. The whole number in Richmond and Danville is nigh on to 15,000.

THE BLOCKADE.

A gentleman direct from Wilmington informs the Petersburgh *Express* that "the enemy now have 26 vessels blockading that port. These vessels are scattered for a mile or two off the mouth of the Cape Fear, and guard all the avenues of approach with the most sleepless vigilance. The consequences are that the chances of running the blockade have been greatly lessened, *and it is apprehended by some that the day is not far distant when it will be an impossibility for a vessel to get into that port without incurring a hazard almost equivalent to positive loss.*"

The Richmond *Whig*, of Jan. 27, states that the steamer *Advance*, recently run ashore at Wilmington, is safe, as well as her cargo, consisting of shoes, blankets and cotton cards.

The steamer *Austin*, from a foreign port, arrived at Mobile on Saturday, January 9, with a cargo for the rebel Government, consisting of pork, gunpowder, blankets, &c.

THE PRISONERS.

The *Examiner* of the 26th says: "Several thousand of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond will be sent to Georgia the present week. Capt. WINDER, in charge of the prison post there, has nearly completed his preparations for their reception.

Nine hundred out of the six or seven thousand Yankee prisoners in Richmond were in the hospital on the 26th.

MR. STEPHENS' HEALTH.

From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 21.

We are pleased to state that a private telegram was received yesterday, to the effect that Vice-President STEPHENS is improving.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The following schedule of prices for making and repairing boots and shoes is charged at an establishment in Richmond which is generally overrun with orders: "For making boots, $225; for footing boots, $140; for ordinary cavalry boots, $250; for gaiters, $110; for high lace shoes, $100; for Oxford ties, $90; for fixing, half-soling and heeling boots, $62; for half-soling and heeling boots, $20; ditto shoes, $18; for new gores to gaiters, 110; for half soling boots or shoes, $12; for heeling do., $8. If calf-skins are furnished, the charge will be for making boots, $120; shoes, $60. Where it will not be possible to fill an order in the course of four weeks from the time it is taken, no price will be set, but the price will be fixed at the time of delivery."

Lieut.-Gen. POLK has issued a circular notifying all paroled men belonging to the garrisons of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson to report at Enterprise, Miss., for duty within fifteen days, or be treated as deserters.

—The Mayor of Wilmington has requested the heads of families to have all under their charge vaccinated at an early day, in consequence of the spread of small-pox in that city.

—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says that Gen. BRAGG proposes living in that city. A dinner has been tendered him, to come off in a few days, at the Exchange Hotel.

—The sum of $107,590 has been appropriated by the County Court of Mecklenburgh, North Carolina, for the support of soldiers' families, with authority to borrow $25,000 more if necessary.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Synopsis of Bills Before the Legislature.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

How Some Legislators Regard a Recess—A Glimpse of Rebeldom.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

To an easy-tempered contented style of man, these vacation days, when one may lounge in the library or sit at ease in the hotel, would be the pleasantest days of the legislative session. Unfortunately for the enjoyment of vacation days, this Indian-summer theory of life does not flourish at the Capital. It is not the quiet men, to whom idle days are a luxury, but men fond of activity, to whom repose soon becomes a weariness, that are for the most part elected members of the Legislature. Hence, these vacation days are unqualifiedly tedious to members whose homes are too remote to be hastily visited. The work of the committees is to some extent a relief, but the energies of all are not absorbed in this labor. The greater number of those who remain here, regard this weekly hiatus as an annoyance, rather than a respite. In discussing this matter, a member pathetically remarked, that during a three days' vacation, while his compeers were solacing themselves with the enjoyments of home and the sweets of domestic life, he with a little band of martyrs had marched in solemn procession three times each day to the Capitol, and three times each day had returned in the same melancholy manner with his victimized friends to their place of temporary abode, but the exercises were lonely and saddening, gloomy and comfortless as the ceremonials of a funeral occasion. So it seems, I think, to some of those who enjoy, or try to enjoy, a comfortable pipe or a protracted lounge in the vacant chambers of the Capitol to-day. Ingenious projects for relieving the tedium of abundant leisure are not wanting, and, on the whole, these days of rest are got through with in a very comfortable and commendable manner. Yet it is a somewhat prevalent feeling that there is an injustice on the part of those who condemn members to this life of loneliness even for a brief period. The member who has no very pressing labors here during vacation, and yet submits good-naturedly and willingly to an arrangement by which others visit their homes while he is left on guard, is as difficult to find as the member who came to the Legislature of his own choice, and not simply to gratify his constituents. If constituents knew the immense amount of personal convenience annually sacrificed to meet their wishes, I am confident that they would be less exacting in their demands.

The monotony of vacation days was a little relieved yesterday by a glimpse of rebeldom. Three hundred rebel soldiers passed through Albany, en route from Chicago to Boston. In this locality they were, of course, a curiosity. Most of them were Louisiana troops, captured at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25. For the two months since their capture they had been kept at Rock Island, Ill., and, according to their account, had enjoyed sumptuous fare every day. They had finally concluded to take the oath of allegiance, and some of them assured me that they were very strongly in favor of Uncle Sam. They boasted that their respective regiments had never been whipped, and asserted that they had given up their arms of their own free will when they were taken prisoners. It was no use, they said, to fight for nothing, and now that they were on the right side they intended, if the Government gave them an opportunity, to show that Charleston could be taken. Their only complaint was of the "Sunday soldiers," as they termed those who guarded them on their journey to Boston. They were a little too strict, they insisted, and did not treat them as brothers in arms in a common cause. Surely the guard were not to be blamed. The sight of a rebel uniform is at any time good reason for suspicion, at least on the part of a Union soldier. When the rebs have doffed their nondescript clothing, and donned the uniform of Uncle Sam, they will undoubtedly meet with different treatment from Union soldiers.

Arrangements for a most complete ventilation of the Assembly Chamber have been in progress for some days. It is hoped that when the members again assemble they will be relieved from the inconvenience of deficient ventilation which has from year to year been just cause of complaint. P. D.

The Draft—The Bounty Bill—The Niagara Ship Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The ordering of a draft in March to fill the deficiency in the last two calls, is a theme of general conversation, and brings a question of special interest before the Legislature. How best to meet this order for two hundred thousand men in addition to the three hundred thousand of the last call, is the question requiring an immediate answer. It is believed by some leading members of the Assembly, that if towns and counties are left to make efforts as they have hitherto done, and compete with one another in offering bounties, some of them will be disheartened, and the requisite effort will not be made.

An effort upon a general and common basis throughout the State is deemed desirable, and the adoption of some plan that shall prevent competition is strongly urged. This is favored by the local press and by influential citizens here. With this in view, Mr. ANDRUS, of Franklin, gave notice of a bill in the Assembly last evening, providing for a State bounty of three hundred dollars, to be paid in place of all local bounties in the State, to men who shall volunteer after the 1st day of February. Whether this bill will meet with general favor I do not venture to predict. In discussing the General Bounty Bill last week in the Senate, Senator HAVENS obtained the assent of the Senate to the opinion, that it would not do to refuse to legalize bounties above $300, if towns should see fit to pay them. Such bounties must sometimes be offered in the border towns of the State to compete with bounties offered in adjoining States, and such bounties will, therefore, be paid, whether legalized or not. Such was the opinion that prevailed in discussing the General Bounty Bill; but, as the question now comes up under different circumstances, it may be differently decided.

The Senate recommitted the General Bounty Bill to the Judiciary Committee this morning, and Senator BELL gave notice of a bill providing for a State bounty of $300. This bill is the same as that noticed by Mr. ANDREWS in the Assembly.

A bill providing to legalize the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County in paying bounties to volunteers, and "each man who may be drafted under the last call or furnish a substitute," occasioned a spirited debate in the Assembly this morning. It was urged by the friends of the bill that the county ought to be permitted to tax itself for any purpose the people desired to be taxed for. It was held on the other hand, by members prominent for their adherence to the strictest Union principles, that it would be eminently unpatriotic to sanction any proceedings of county boards by which it is proposed to reward men who, having been drafted, decline to serve in person, but secure the services of a substitute. The principle involved in the bill has been too extensively discussed by the public press to leave any question as to its relation to strict loyalty to the Government. The bill was finally left for further consideration hereafter.

The Niagara Ship Canal Company bill was considered by the Assembly in Committee of the Whole this morning, and several names added to the list of directors named in the bill. Mr. BENEDICT, of New-York, urged, with a good deal of reason, that it would be advisable to strike out the list of directors named, and leave the stockholders to elect their own directors. He proposed this not because of objection to any of the directors, some of whom he knew to be, and all of whom he presumed to be honorable gentlemen, but because he thought it the right of those who would collectively have to invest millions of dollars, if the company succeed in their object, to choose who shall direct the expenditure of such sums. Without taking action upon this proposition, the bill was left for future consideration.

The bill to legalize certain acts of the Board of Supervisors of New-York County, and to provide for the payment of certain bonds specified, and to authorize the borrowing of money to pay riot damages, was lost in the Senate this morning, by a vote of eight to thirteen.

As it was general order day to-day, and many bills were upon the list to be considered in Committee of the Whole, the order of business, "the introduction of bills," was not reached, and the Special Bounty Bill, of which notice was given last evening, was not introduced. Unanimous consent was asked for its introduction, but was not granted. It will be introduced at the earliest practicable moment, and it will not probably be very long before the mind of the Legislature will be known in regard to the policy it proposes to inaugurate in reference to raising troops to fill the last call for two hundred thousand men. P. D.

Reviewing the Governor's Message—The Special Bounty Bill—Patriotic Resolutions—The Niagara Canal Company Bill—The List of Directors Stricken from the Bill—The General Bounty Bill Passed the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

The review of the Governor's Message was continued last evening in the Senate by Senator WHITE, of Syracuse. He criticised the message, taking a different view from that taken by the speakers who have preceded him. He contrasted the course pursued by Gov. SEYMOUR with that of other Governors of the Empire State, and by viewing the message in its historical relations, threw new light upon its character. The effort was scholarly, and gained the close attention and assent of those who listened. The opinion prevails that it disposed effectually of the Governor's pretensions to strict loyalty.

The bill for paying a State bounty to the amount of three hundred dollars each, to volunteers who may enlist under the last call for two hundred thousand troops additional, was introduced in the Assembly to-day. The bill noticed in the Senate, yesterday, for the same purpose, differs in one point from the Assembly bill, though identical in its object. The point of difference is with regard to the method of raising the money to pay the bounties. The Senate bill contemplates raising this money by direct tax in two years; the House bill proposes to issue State bonds, payable in twenty years.

Mr. REDDINGTON offered concurrent resolutions this morning, which, after a preamble relative to the President's recent proclamation calling for five hundred thousand soldiers, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the said proclamation is issued at precisely the right time, is eminently fit and proper, demanded by the exigences of the country, and hereby receives the sanction of the Legislature of the State of New-York, to the end that the arm of the Government may be strengthened, the military force increased, and the rebellion promptly and speedily subdued.

Resolved, That copies of preamble and resolutions be transmitted by the Clerks of the Houses to the President of the United States and the several Governors of the loyal States immediately upon the passage of the resolutions by the Legislature.

The Niagara Ship Canal Company Bill was taken up in the Assembly, and considered in the Committee of the Whole. The amendment moved yesterday by Mr. BENEDICT, striking out the list of directors named in the bill, was adopted in committee to-day by an affirmative vote of 65. The bill was also made the special order for Wednesday evening of next week, its consideration not having been completed.

Mr. BRYANT gave notice of a bill requiring the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals to file copies of decisions of said court in the Clerk's Office, and requiring the clerk to furnish copies of such decisions on file or or any one of them to parties desiring it, upon payment of a fair compensation for copying the same. Bills were also noticed to incorporate the National Fund Savings Bank of New-York; also, the Annuity Savings Bank of New-York; also, the Clever Fellows' Club of New-York. The bill providing for a consolidation of the New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Companies was introduced in the Assembly this morning. The bill fixing the salary of the Police Justices of Brooklyn passed the Assembly. Notice was also given of a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Free Academy.

A lively discussion in relation to a bill for taxing dogs was indulged in by the House as a wind-up to to-day's proceedings. Some of the members expressed themselves in favor of a tax that would insure the death of a large proportion of the dogs in the State. They were also in favor of including New-York County in the Tax Bill having this in view. It was finally agreed to fix the tax at one dollar, and without deciding upon other points the bill was left for future consideration.

The Senate occupied the morning session in discussing the General Bounty Bill, which legalizes the action of towns and counties in paying bounties to volunteers, and providing for payment of bounties in future. It finally passed the Senate by a unanimous vote. It does not conflict with the Special Bounty Bill, which provides that, if towns or counties pay bounties, not to exceed $300 per man, the same shall be a demand against the State, so far as relates to the recent call for two hundred thousand men.

The Bounty Bills—Canal Claims—Economy—Governor's Message, &c.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864.

A spirited debate occurred in the Assembly this morning in considering the bill to legalize the acts of the Supervisors of Monroe County. The point of the bill which occasioned the debate was a provision that drafted men, or *those who furnish substitutes*, shall receive a bounty, &c. Mr. ALVORD (Speaker) and others spoke at some length in opposition to sanctioning any action of Supervisors of this character. Mr. BLAKESLY, of Oneida, expressed the opinion that the general Bounty Bill, for the passage of which other counties were waiting should also be deemed sufficient for the County of Monroe. Mr. MCCONVILL, of Monroe, urged the passage of the bill with a good deal of perseverance. As in a previous debate upon this bill, no conclusion was reached, but the bill was left for future consideration.

The Senate occupied a large part of the morning session in discussing the principle involved in the numerous canal claims made against the State. This discussion is renewed whenever a claim for canal damages is favorably reported by a committee, and taken into consideration by either House. The point in dispute, is whether the State shall assume the responsibility of a private corporation, and be held liable to pay for damages sustained through the carelessness of its officials. This question affords broad ground for argument, and has been repeatedly and ably discussed in both the Senate and Assembly. As has been repeatedly the case, the debate, to-day, resulted in no decision of the question, and the particular claim bill which gave occasion to it was left for future consideration.

The Assembly had a discussion also upon the subject of canal claims this morning. The difficulty of settling these numerous canal claims, has given occasion to several members to present plans for their adjustment. The resolutions of Mr. BLAKESLY, of Oneida, providing that statements may be filed in the Supreme Court and an action commenced against the State was a plan which has not met with much favor. It is now before the Judiciary Committee for them to consider and report upon if they see fit. The plan under discussion to-day in the House, is a bill introduced by Mr. MATOON, which authorizes the Canal Appraisers to hear these numerous claims, thus taking them from the Legislature. Mr. ALVORD warmly favors this scheme. Mr. BENEDICT opposes it as making the establishment of such claims too easy, and likely to prove very expensive to the State. As in the Senate so in the Assembly, no conclusion was reached, but the bill was finally left to be further considered hereafter.

An interesting debate occurred this morning in the Senate in reference to a bill introduced by Senator MURPHY, authorizing the Secretary of State to employ a competent person to translate German manuscript records in the office of the Secretary; also a person to index the original Colonial laws. The question of the strict economy now required by the State, and of the importance of rendering valuable literary documents accessible, were ably and eloquently discussed. The fate of the bill is still undecided.

An effort was made to-day to push forward the Bounty Bills out of their order. This effort, however, did not succeed. The general Bounty Bill, which passed the Senate with amendments, will be reprinted and ready for the House to scrutinize to-morrow. It seems to be the general desire to push the Bounty Bills as fast as the business connected with their passage can be fairly transacted.

The election of Hon. JAMES A. BELL, Senator from the Thirteenth, as President *pro tempore* of the Senate is esteemed by all a judicious selection.

The annual address before the State Medical Society was delivered in the Assembly Chamber last evening, by Dr. BISSELL, of Utica. It was a sketch of the history of medical science, and showed profound research.

This evening Mr. WOOSTER, of Herkimer, continues the review of Gov. SEYMOUR's Annual Message. P. D.

THE SCHOOLS OF THE STATE.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of V. M. Rice, Superintendent of Common Schools.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864.

The number of school districts in the State reported in 1863 was........11,734
In 1862 the number was........11,763

There are 11,753 school-houses, of which 216 are of logs, 9,969 framed, 995 brick, and 573 of stone.

The reports do not show the number of school-houses built during the year to replace others of the same material, but only the amount actually expended for sites, and for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing and insuring school-houses, and for fences, &c., which was in cities $242,547 53; rural districts $186,961 40; total $429,508 93.

During the last ten years, there have been expended for this purpose $6,322,998 68, and a very large part of this expenditure has been incurred for the erection of better school-buildings, furnished with more appropriate accommodations.

The Legislature of 1863 made an appropriation of $500, to be expended in preparing designs, specifications and working-drawings for the school-houses and their accessories, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The work was intrusted, under his direction, to S. E. HAVENS, Architect, of Albany, and will be speedily published. It will contain a number of separate plans, with full specifications for building of brick or wood, and with due regard to health, comfort and economy.

There was expended for libraries in 1863, $29,465 65, of which sum $23,099 95 was expended in the rural districts. The number of volumes in all the district school libraries in the State is reported as 1,172,404. There is apparently a falling off from the number of the year before. The statistics in this regard are, however, far from being reliable, because, as is well understood, trustees make their reports without even counting the books. The average amount of library money apportioned annually to the rural districts is only $3 05 to each, and the amount expended, $2 77—a sum too small to keep up the waste, to say nothing of adding new books. The libraries are of less value than formerly, for reasons fully stated in the annual report of 1863, and the Superintendent suggests that the people of the districts be allowed to elect whether to expend the library money for books, or apparatus, or for teachers' wages. Also, that they have the power of taxing themselves at least ten dollars annually to replenish the libraries. He suggests that this would create greater solicitude as to the use, care and preservation of the books, and that the authority would be exercised by districts in which the libraries are appreciated.

There was expended for school apparatus in the cities, $124,580 03; in the rural districts, $8,626 17; total, $133,206 20 (showing a gratifying increase over the expenditure of the previous year of more than $38,000.) Of the amount expended for libraries and apparatus ($162,671 85,) the sum of $55,000 was from the income of the U. S. Deposit Fund.

The number of persons in the State between the ages of 4 and 21 years is 1,357,047 (a reported increase over the preceding year of 34,224.) Of this number, 453,798 are in cities, and 903,249 in the rural districts.

Of the whole number of children of school age, 886,815 are reported as having been at some time during the year in school. In 1862, there were 892,550, showing a decrease in attendance of 6,745. This is accounted for by the increased demand for the services of the youth between the ages of 16 and 21 years. Of those who are not themselves connected with the army, many are withheld from the schools on account of the want of necessary laborers. The decrease in the attendance at the academies may be attributed to the same cause.

There are 771 free schools and 1,668 private schools. The attendance upon the latter was 51,023. Two cities do not report private schools. Allowing for these, the attendance is not far from 60,000.

In the colleges there were 2,688 students, and in the academies and academical departments of Union schools, 35,192—making the aggregate attendance upon all the schools in the State 984,695. A little more than 90 per cent. were in private schools, 3½ per cent. in academies, and 3-10 per cent. in the colleges. When so large a proportion of the people look to the common school for the education of their children, the character and support of these schools are of paramount concern.

Making due allowance for the large number of children between four and six years of age, who do not (and ought not) attend school, and for those between sixteen and twenty-one, as above stated, and the number of children of "school age" reported as not attending any school (372,352) creates less astonishment.

Of the seventeen school years as fixed by law, there are, therefore, six which are not, practically, school-going years.

Of the 886,815 registered in the common schools, only 72,104 attended over 10 months; 65,161 eight months and less than ten; 115,450 six months and less than eight; 176,221 four months and less than six; 240,328 two months and less than four; and 217,551 less than two months.

A majority of the children, therefore, attend but a very short period each year; and a brief calculation will exhibit the virtual loss incurred by this enormous failure in the duty of school attendance. The aggregate loss of school instruction, for those children who attended less than six months during the year 1863, amounts to 1,876,185 months, equal to 312,697 school years, of six months each, in one official school year. If it be assumed that the 634,100 children, whose attendance exhibits this deficiency, could have been taught the whole six months by the corps of teachers actually engaged, then, allowing fifty pupils to each teacher, we have a loss equal to the service of more than 6,000 teachers. The loss, therefore, in the remuneration paid to the 15,703 teachers employed, will exceed one million of dollars annually! and a far more serious and injurious loss is inflicted upon the future of our country. The loss of 312,967 school years is equivalent to the schooling of 312,697 children for one school year of six months. It may be shown that in a single decade, as to these now neglected children, taking one hundred dollars as the minimum value of a lifetime of an educated over that of an uneducated person, and we gain in ten years the sum of $62,539,500; and if this be added to the amount above estimated at $10,000,000, it makes $72,539,500, or an annual relative, none the less real because relative loss, of $7,253,950. Large as the figures appear, they do not show the whole loss. Time (and time is money,) the harvest time of youth is lost, and oftentimes replaced by mischief and damage. Human happiness—all the beneficial results which most surely flow from the acquisition of a knowledge of our political duties as citizens of a free State, from a proper appreciation of the principles of social ethics, and from a conscientious understanding of the obligation of obedience to the wholesome restrictions of law, both human and divine—all are jeopardized or lost, or worse than lost.

Few parents are aware of the serious injury wrought by a day's absence once or twice a week in the child and in school. In the mind of the child despondency takes the place of cheerfulness and courage, indifference supersedes animated interest, and the apathy of ignorance supplants all fruitful desire for intelligence, or for an honorable and useful career in life. In the school the classes are deranged and demoralized, and extra care and labor are imposed upon the teacher in the government and instruction of the pupils. In whatever light presented, the non-attendance and irregularity of the attendance upon the schools, must command the serious attention of the Legislature.

It is suggested, that in the rural districts, greater regularity of attendance might be secured, if a part of the public money were apportioned on the basis of attendance. This would make it the pecuniary interest of every taxpayer to encourage a regular and general attendance at school. This mode of apportionment has been adopted in sister States with happy results.

The average time school was taught during the year, not including the cities, was seven months and eleven days—from year to year quite uniform.

The number of teachers employed in 1862 was 26,500—7,585 males and 18,915 females. In 1863 there were 26,213—6,394 males, 19,819 females. This includes all who were employed for any term, however short.

The "number of teachers reported as having been employed at the same time for six months or more (indicating more nearly the number required to supply the schools,) in 1862, was 15,685; in 1863 was 15,703.

For the payment of teachers' wages, there were expended, in the cities, $1,294,871 65; in the rural districts, $1,431,015 02: total $2,725,886 67. This amount is upward of $50,000 less than that expended in 1862, and the decrease may be accounted for in part by the diminution in the number of male teachers, and in part by a more rigid economy practiced in the rural districts, induced by the pressure of the times.

There were raised by local taxation for school purposes:

	In Cities.	Rural Districts.	Total.
In 1863	$1,595,728 80	$503,181 28	$2,095,910 08
In 1862	1,560,456 40	507,601 34	2,068,057 74

To the amount raised by taxes in the rural districts, it is necessary, in any comparison with the cities, to add that raised by rate-bill, which was $363,741 05. This will make the sum raised outside of the cities during the past year $886,922 33.

The amount of school money for the fiscal years 1863-4 is as follows:

From the Common School Fund	$155,000 00
From the United States Deposit Fund	165,000 00
From the State School Tax	1,090,841 11
Total	$1,410,841 11

This is apportioned as follows:

For Salaries of School Commissioners	$56,000 00
For District Quotas	428,168 22
For Pupil Quotas	871,560 74
For Libraries	55,000 00
For Contingent Apportionment	112 15
Total	$1,410,841 11

The actual expenditure for the maintenance of the schools for the years 1862-3, was:

In the Cities	$2,030,598 91
In Rural Districts	1,828,560 30
Total	$3,859,159 21

The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is effectively fulfilling the purpose of its establishment. There are among its pupils 257 beneficiaries of this State; 31 country pupils, under the act of 1863; 33 supported by their friends, and 11 by the State of New-Jersey—in all, 332. Forty-six State pupils have been appointed during the year, and 43 reappointed. The "high class" has been a success, the pupils having very generally acquitted themselves with credit. The health of the inmates is good; no death has occurred during the year.

In the Institution for the Blind there are 145 pupils—71 males, 74 females. There are 136 State pupils, and 9 from New-Jersey. During the year, 30 have left by graduation or otherwise, and 17 have been received. The pupils are instructed in common and higher English, music, and various handicrafts, under the direction of 20 teachers. Most salutary reforms have been inaugurated.

In the New-York Asylum for Idiots, (at Syracuse, under the supervision of H. B. WILBUR, M. D.,) there are 140 pupils, embracing every grade of mental and physical imbecility. With very few exceptions, the pupils give evidence of steady improvement. The institution is doing a noble work in elevating to usefulness and happiness this class of unfortunates. The State appropriation was $18,000—a per capita of less than $150 a year for each pupil.

The provisions for the education of Indian children and youth have, during the past year, been faithfully and efficiently carried out. New school houses have been erected on several of the reservations; the attendance upon the schools has been more regular, and the improvement in the temper and spirit of the people is marked. There are yet, however, disabilities that stand in the way of their advancement in intelligence and the arts of civilized life, which justly claim the attention of the Legislature. There was paid for the support of the Indian schools during the last fiscal year $4,745 20. The current expenses for the year were, however, somewhat larger.

The Thomas Orphan Asylum continues to do its invaluable work, in the care and education of destitute Indian children and youth.

THE STATE CANALS.

Annual Report of the Engineer and Surveyor.

The canals are divided into three divisions, each division being in charge of two engineers appointed by the Canal Board. These engineers are: Eastern Division, D. C. Jenne, W. B. Cooper; Middle, J. Platt Goodsell, M. S. Kimball; Western, O. W. Storey, W. W. Jerome.

The canals have been in good navigable condition during the year, and business has been large and remunerative to the State.

The State Engineer recommends the removal of wall benches from the prism of the canal. These benches remain in 87½ miles of the canal, and are a serious hindrance to the large class of loaded boats.

The De Kuyter Reservoir for supplying the long level on the Middle Division with water, has been completed at a cost of $126,026 82.

A weigh lock is to be constructed at Oswego, at a cost of $30,000.

There are 116 locks on the Chenango Canal, and they are in a bad condition, and should be rebuilt.

The Chenango Canal "is in a lamentable condition," while the increase of business upon it calls for the immediate attention of the Legislature.

A serious break occurred on the Genesee Valley in July last, doing great injury to the canals, and nearly suspending navigation for the remainder of the season.

The enlargment account was declared closed in 1862. Record maps of the enlarged canal are being made for the purpose of being placed on file in the department. When these maps shall be finished, the enlargement account can be fully closed up and settled.

He takes strong ground against the construction of new locks of enlarged size on the Oneida Lake Canal, considering that the expenditure will prove a total waste, arising from the impracticability of sustaining the proper depth of water over Fish Creek bars, and recommends a new route, running from Durhamville into South Bay, which will enter the lake at a point where at all seasons there will be a sufficient depth of water, and no detentions will occur to prevent the ingress and egress of the boats, during any portion of the season. The cost of construction being the same on either route.

He recommends a plan for improvement of the Albany Basin, enlarging the openings at the head and foot, and contracting the basin at the centre, to the end that the current will keep the basin clear from the deposits which have heretofore accumulated, and the collection of all the sewers into a main sewer to be discharged into the river below the basin.

The report contains survey and estimates for the improvement of Allegany River, from the junction of said river with the Genesee Valley Canal to the mouth of Great Valley Creek.

Also a report and proceedings of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Hudson River between Troy and New-Baltimore.

Also a report of the cost of constructing one tier of gunboat locks on the Erie and Oswego Canals, located outside of the present locks, together with the estimate to lengthen one of the present locks for the same purpose.

The following will show the amount of work done during the fiscal year, as construction work, ordinary repairs, over which the Engineer Department had supervision, not including work under repair contracts:

	Amount.	Total.
EASTERN DIVISION.		
Erie Canal	$17,694 19	
Champlain Canal	48,195 95	
Black River Canal	3,261 77	$69,151 01
MIDDLE DIVISION.		
Erie Canal	$78,145 01	
Oswego Canal	15,456 02	
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	19,755 58	
Baldwinsville Canal	25,615 88	
Chemung Canal	15,083 20	
Crooked Lake Canal	28,895 62	
Chenango Canal	16,935 21	$199,886 52
WESTERN DIVISION.		
Erie Canal	$55,596 22	
Genesee Valley Canal	88,292 75	$143,888 97
Total		$412,927 40
Add to above work done by Canal Superintendents on Eastern Division not included in foregoing		107,626 51
Total		$520,553 91

The total cost of engineering applicable to the amount of work done is as follows:

Eastern Division	$10,466 74
Middle Division	8,121 80
Western Division	12,636 57
Total	$31,223 11

The ratio of engineering to the amount of work done is 6 per cent.

The result is very satisfactory, considering the large amount of work performed, and that the same was scattered over the various divisions.

For details in full of all work, reference is made to the reports of the engineer of the Third Division, which are annexed.

REPAIRS OF THE CANAL BY CONTRACT.

After discussing the question at some length, the State Engineer arrives at the following conclusions:

1. That the present system of keeping the canals in repair is detrimental to their interests and to the welfare of the State, and should be abolished.
2. That the system recommended would most assuredly keep in good condition the canals and all their structures, and also prove to be the most economical measure for carrying out the desired result.
3. That a return to the old Superintendent system would be exceedingly unwise and unsafe, as may be readily ascertained by a careful perusal of the Commissioners' report showing the expenses incurred during the period in question.

I also recommend that a law be enacted directing that the repair of the Canals be so placed under contract, that everything required shall be itemized, and the contractor be paid only for work actually done by him.

Such an act would invite competition, and secure the performance of all repairs at fixed and reasonable prices.

The true policy of the State is to place all its public work under contract, and as far as possible to remove from the officers having immediate charge of them the control of the funds set apart for the maintenance of the canals.

Synopsis of Bills.

IN RELATION TO STATE PRISONS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill making it an offence for any person to give or sell liquor to any prisoner, unless upon a written order signed by the physician of the State Prison, stating the amount needed, for what purpose, &c., &c., and punishing any violation of the law with a fine of not less than $250 and one year's imprisonment, or both, in the opinion and discretion of the court.

Section 4 of the bill authorized the clerks of the several prisons to take affidavits of accounts, and in relation to fees of Sheriffs for bringing convicts to either of the prisons, and to administer the oath required by law to any officer appointed to either prisons.

All contracts and dealings shall be conducted in the name of the agent or warden, who shall have control of all matters of finance.

Section 7 amends chapter 465 of Laws of 1863, so as to read as follows: In all contracts which may be hereafter let, a claim be inserted that in case of non-payment of any moneys due for contracts, or for earnings under such contract for the space of ten days from the time such payments are due, it shall be the duty of the agent to declare such contract null and void. The agent and warden is authorized to make temporary arrangements for the labor of the convicts upon contracts thus canceled until the same can be relet; but no contract shall hereafter be awarded to any person or persons who are in arrears on contracts.

DISTRICT COURTS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator LAIMBEER offered an amendment to the existing laws as regards the above courts, by adding to subdivision 1, sec. 3,: "In actions similar to those as provided by sections 53 and 54 of the code, where the sums recovered shall not exceed $400, notwithstanding the accounts of both parties exceed that sum.

In any action commenced, where the claim or demand exceeds $100, upon the application of the defendant after an adjournment, the Justice shall make an order renewing said action in the Court of Common Pleas, and on the plaintiffs making and executing a bond to pay to the plaintiffs any judgment that may be awarded.

If the defendant, in any action, fails to answer any summons, the Clerk of the court wherein the action is brought may render judgment against him for the amount demanded and the costs allowed, if the action be upon any contract."

REGULATING SALES OF HAY AND STRAW.

Senator LAIMBEER introduced a bill regulating the sale of hay and straw in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and ordering that no sale of either of these articles shall be made in a bale or bundle secured or bound by withes or slats of wood weighing more than 20 lbs., unless there shall be marked on every bale the true weight in pounds of all the materials other than straw or hay, in and around the same.

Any person violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than $10 and more than $20.

ARREARS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Senator FIELDS introduced a bill directing the Comptroller of New-York to receive payment of all taxes and assessments in arrear upon property, real or personal, in the City and County of New-York, due or accruing prior to Jan. 1, 1864, upon the following terms and conditions: If such arrears shall be paid prior to the 1st of October, 1864, instead of the interest now chargeable on arrears of taxes, interest shall be charged at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Interest in all cases to be calculated from the day of the confirmation of the tax or assessment. On and after the 1st of October, 1864, interest shall be charged and collected as heretofore upon arrears of taxes and assessments, and this act shall apply to Croton Water Works.

BOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Senator HAVENS introduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounties to certain veteran volunteers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who have reenlisted in the service of the United States since Dec. 1, 1863, and who have been credited to the several towns in this State, of the same amount that such volunteers would have received from the respective towns and counties.

SEC. 2. Appropriates $——— out of the Treasury to defray above expenditure.

IN RELATION TO SURROGATES.

Senator COOK introduced a bill amending the Session Laws of 1850 by adding the following words to section 1: "And in case of the Surrogate being related by consanguinity of affinity to either of the parties interested in such judgment or real estate, so that he would be precluded from serving as juror, then such permission to issue execution shall be granted by the County Judge of the county."

IN RELATION TO ASSIGNEES.

Senator COZANS offered an amendment to the "Act to secure to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors," passed April 13, 1860, by adding to the fourth section the following clause:

Any such assignee, after the expiration of one year from the date of such assignment, may enter a final account of all his proceedings to such County Judge, although not cited to do so, and may obtain a citation to all persons interested in such assignment to attend a final settlement of accounts.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON HARBOR DEFENCES OF NEW-YORK.

The Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature to devise means to protect the harbors and frontiers of this State, and to expend the sum of $1,000,000 appropriated for that purpose, made their annual report to-day.

They say that at the time of the passage of the resolution appointing them much apprehension was felt in regard to our relations with the two great naval Powers of Europe, and fears were entertained that a sudden attack might be made upon the City of New-York either by some of the rebel privateers or from some foreign enemy, and they therefore immediately opened a correspondence with a military officer of very high rank and reputation as an engineer, and requested him to communicate confidentially with the Commissioners all the facts within his knowledge, together with his views on the subject. This request he kindly complied with, and immediately laid before the Commissioners such facts as enabled them to proceed intelligently in the discharge of their duties.

Senator MORGAN was also authorized that in case of any sudden attack upon the City of New-York to take such instant measures for the defence of the harbor as he might deem necessary, and to use the whole of the appropriation, if necessary.

Numerous plans and inventions for obstructions, floating batteries, submarine batteries, iron-clads, &c., &c., were urged upon the commission, but they refused them as they did not deem the appropriation was made for the purpose of testing new and untried inventions.

The act authorized the commission to purchase cannon, provide submarine batteries, &c., and to take such measures as to protect the whole frontier, but they believed the main object was to protect the harbor of New-York, and as all the forts and batteries which have been constructed, or are in course of construction for the harbor, belong to the United States; and as it is the duty of the General Government to protect its seaports, it was apparent that to act efficiently, the Commissioners must act in conjunction with the Federal authorities. Col. DELAFIELD, the engineer in charge of the defensive works around the harbor, was directed to act with the Commissioners as consulting engineer. Every facility in his power, and all needed information was cheerfully afforded by him, and he accompanied the Commissioners in a thorough personal inspection of all the forts and batteries at the Narrows, at Sandy Hook, and upon the East River.

The result of this inspection, which was continued three entire days, showed that everything which seemed to be necessary in the way of fortifications, &c., was being supplied by the United States. Guns of the heaviest calibre were being mounted, men were busy on the unfinished works, and it is believed that when properly manned, that these fortifications cannot be passed by any hostile vessel unless it be so heavily iron-clad as to defy all land batteries.

The late achievements of our navy, however, show that no harbor is safe against attack, unless defended by some obstructions capable of arresting the progress of vessels, and holding them some time under the fire of the batteries.

The commission accordingly offered premiums for some plan of obstruction, and appointed a Board of Engineers, consisting of O. W. CHILDS, W. H. TALCOTT and EDW. H. TRACY, to examine the plans submitted. The commission at last adopted one, but owing to the unexpectedly high proposals of its cost, and the now friendly attitude of foreign Powers, decided to take no further steps in the matter of erecting the obstructions until further directions from the present Legislature. The lowest proposal presented was $1,549,800, and the highest $4,951,800.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. MCNEIL's bill authorizes the above companies, at any time within six months after the passage of this act, to consolidate into a single corporation, in the following manner: 1. The Directors of each company into an agreement for the consolidation of their respective companies, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of doing the same, name of the new corporation, the number of Directors thereof which shall not be less than thirteen, the amount of capital, and the number of shares which shall not be less in amount than the amount of the capital stocks of the two companies, and shall not be increased, except in accordance with the act passed April 2, 1850.

2. Such agreement shall not be deemed to be the agreement of the said corporations until after it has been submitted to the stockholders, and approved by a vote of at least two-thirds represented at the meeting of each of said corporations.

SEC. 2. Upon the ratifying of the above, and the filing of a copy thereof in the office of the Secretary of State, the said corporations shall be merged into the new corporation.

SEC. 3. Such new corporation shall possess the general powers and be subject to all the liabilities and restrictions conferred by the general Railroad Act of 1850.

SEC. 4. Gives to the new Board of Directors all the rights, franchises, and privileges possessed by the old corporations.

SEC. 5. The rights of the creditors of either corporation shall be in no manner impaired or affected without the consent of the individual creditor by such act of consolidation.

LEGALIZING ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill providing that it shall not be lawful to charge more than $1 50 per folio for printing legal advertisements in New-York City.

'LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. JACOB L. SMITH's bill incorporates Michael Higgins, Richard Clinton, Joseph Ashmore, Edward Flinn, Patrick Gorman, and their associates, under the title of the "'Longshoremen's Union Protective Association," with power to hold real estate, the annual income of which shall not exceed $5,000 per annum.

WILLIAM-STREET RAILROAD.

Mr. KIRK's bill incorporates Warren E. Russell, D. B. Turner, J. W. Stearns, C. M. Woodward, E. Ferris Underhill, Henry Hall, Jno. C. Carson, N. F. Philo, A. T. Wood, D. Lathrop, James Quinn and G. O. Kinney, with power to construct and operate a railroad, commencing at a point near the TIMES Building on Printing-House-square, and running upon Nassau, Broad and South streets, to the South Ferry; thence returning along South, Broad, William and Spruce streets.

CENTRAL PARK AND NORTHEAST RIVER RAILROAD.

Mr. RYAN's bill authorizing this company to change a portion of their route, provides that they may lay tracks at the intersection of the existing track at Tenth-street and Fifty-seventh-street, running through Fifty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue, to Fifty-ninth-street; also commencing at Tenth-avenue, at the intersection of Tenth-avenue, and West Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence to the Hudson River; also through Tenth-avenue to Broadway; also from Avenue C at the intersection of Fourteenth-street to Houston-street, thence to Mangin-street; also along Second-street to Goerck-street; also along Broad, from Water to Beaver to Broadway, thence along around Bowling Green, and connecting with the track at Battery-place, State-street and Bowling Green; also through Beaver to William-street and Old Slip; through Beaver and Pearl to Wall-street; through to South-street connecting with tracks in South and Front streets.

Sec. 2 authorizes the company to remove their track in Fifty-ninth-street from the west side of Eighth-avenue to the east side of Tenth-avenue, and lay the same in Fifty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue, on indemnifying the property-holders on Fifty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER RAILROAD.

Mr. LOCKWOOD's bill incorporates E. G. Sutherland, A. Keith, C. S. Cole, E. H. Mead, L. C. Platt, C. Pullen, J. W. Butler, J. Baker, Jno. W. Sims, A. S. Page, G. W. Bond, D. S. Morgan and W. H. Avery with power to construct and operate a railroad commencing on the northerly side and near Kingsbridge in the County of Westchester, across such bridge to Tenth avenue in New-York, and through said avenue to Thirtieth-street.

SOUTH FERRY AND GRAND-STREET FERRY RAILROAD.

Mr. OLVANY's bill incorporates D. S. Dodge, G. Pierson, J. Flanigan, J. H. Jackson, T. G. Finn, J. Hall, M. L. Marsh, C. J. Spence and their associates, with power to construct a railroad commencing at the South Ferry and running upon Broad, Pearl, Cherry, Montgomery, Monroe and Grand streets to the Grand-street Ferry; returning through and along Grand, Madison, Chambers, William and Beaver to Whitehall, thence to the South Ferry, with a branch commencing at corner of William and Liberty, through and along Liberty, West, Cortlandt, Greenwich, Dey and John streets, to the main line of said road.

The company is authorized to charge the same fare as is charged by other companies.

Address of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. THEODORE TILTON addressed a large audience at the Church of the Puritans, on Wednesday evening, on the "The Present Crisis." He quoted a saying of DE TOCQUEVILLE, uttered on his return to France from his visit to this country, to the effect that "such was the strength of our local State governments, and such the tenacity of our people for State rights, and such the weakness of the Federal compact, that in case of a conflict between the Nation and a State, the former would have to yield." The speaker thought that in 1830, secession might have been possible. That it was impossible in 1860 was due to the efforts of a few men called Radical Abolitionists, who roused all the spirit of liberty in the country, thus making rebellion in behalf of Slavery an impracticable thing.

In allusion to the approaching Presidential contest, Mr. TILTON said he would not venture to make a nomination. He paid a glowing eulogy to the financial ability of Secretary CHASE, and thought that in the hands of such a statesman as Chief Magistrate the country might be deemed safe. If, however, the people saw fit to reinstate for a second term, "Honest ABE of the West," [loud applause,] he for one would say, Amen.

The allusions to the President, Secretary CHASE and Gen. GRANT were received with hearty applause.

At the close of the lecture it was announced that the next of the course would be delivered next Wednesday evening by PARKER PILLSBURY, Esq., of New-Hampshire, on "The Mystery of the War."

The Public Domain—Policy of Reserving it for Paying the National Debt.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED TO SENATOR MORGAN.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 23, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: The rebellion having assumed proportions which few, if any, anticipated, it imposes corresponding obligations, and demands from our rulers and representatives the thoughtful exercise of their best faculties. The time approaches, if indeed it has not arrived, when the duties of statesmen, in importance and difficulty, will rise even above those of Generals. If the rebellion, on the one hand, has been the most wicked and destructive the world ever witnessed, it has, on the other hand, been met by the loyal people with a spirit and determination, and by sacrifices of treasure and blood, wholly unparalleled in the history of wars and of nations. The people, great as the emergency, and terrible as the ordeal, have proved themselves equal to both. Three years of eventful experience and observation has taught us one priceless and precious truth, viz., that this rebellion is sure to result in its own overthrow; in the vindication of our Government, and in the restoration of our UNION. And the penalty for rebellion will be the inevitable subversion of the power which caused it—the only retribution proportioned to the magnitude of the crime.

Assuming that we are, no matter at what further cost, and in defiance of all obstacles, to preserve our Government and Union, it behooves statesmen to divide their time and thoughts between the present and the future. We shall, when the war terminates, find that it has cost at least FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, three-fourths of which amount will remain as a NATIONAL DEBT.

Even this formidable debt, required to preserve our nationality, exceeds not that nationality's intrinsic value. But is it not time to gird up our fiscal loins and gather strength to bear this heavy burden? Should we not cast a Financial Anchor that will enable the Treasury to ride safely through a crisis equal if not greater than England ever encountered?

When the Federal Government was established the old States ceded their respective rights to the territory wrested from Great Britain, to the United States. By the purchase of Louisiana from France, in 1803, and the cession of Florida by Spain, in 1819, we became possessed of a domain almost boundless and fabulous in extent and value. This domain was encumbered by the Indian right of possession. But it soon, though at immense cost, worked itself free, leaving its proceeds applicable to the support of the Government, and the payment, first, of the Revolutionary war debt, and next of the war debt of 1812.

Though ever prodigal with the Public Lands, the Government found, in the revenue they yielded, an unfailing resource. In various forms of bounties, endowments and benefactions, Congress has parted with hundreds of millions of acres; and yet the aggregate revenues derived from the public domain cannot be less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

An early Congress, with a wisdom and foresight which I hope did not die with it, anticipated the value of the public domain, established a uniform price for the lands, and turned the proceeds into the Treasury. That Congress discerned in the vast wilderness of that day a gradually increasing deposit, ample for past and present exigencies. The most sanguine, however, failed to compute its value. And though impaired—nay, even frittered away—by subsequent legislation, all changes, and each fresh demand upon that Reserve, failed to exhaust the fund. The Indian Wars and the War of 1812, only created debts to afford the Government the luxury of extinguishing them with the proceeds of the public domain. And when, under the Administration of Gen. JACKSON, we had nothing more to pay, the fund accumulated so rapidly that its distribution among the States was ordered, lest so much surplus money in the Treasury would exert a baleful influence upon the action of Congress.

After years of discussion and debate, the popular idea of "voting yourself a farm" obtained, and in 1861 the "Homestead Law" was enacted. This, in effect, rendered the Public Domain valueless to the Government. The argument in favor of the Homestead measure—that the Government did not need the proceeds of the public lands, was *then* conclusive. But is it so *now*? Shall we not, when the "din of war" ceases, need every available resource to maintain the national credit? The war has been prosecuted by the indomitable energies of the people. We are the creditors of the Government. Its securities are our only assets. Nor, as in other countries, or even in our own, on former occasions, are the creditors of the Government confined to bankers and capitalists. The farmer, the mechanic, and even the laborer has loaned his earnings and his savings to the Government.

With the PUBLIC DOMAIN immensely augmented by valuable acquisitions, sacredly devoted to the payment of the national debt, the national credit will be placed upon an impregnable basis. In the proceeds of that domain we should have a fund annually increasing in amount, and as enduring as time. The war ended, we all know with what an elastic spirit our people will return to their ordinary pursuits, and with what giant strides our country will resume its march of improvement. The iron ways already pointing to the Pacific will be presently pushed to their destination, rendering the whole public domain available. The population and wealth of Europe will purchase, people and cultivate our Territories, whose teeming inhabitants will soon organize new States for admission into the UNION.

In view, therefore, of an approaching momentous financial crisis—a crisis which, if not, so far as possible, seasonably provided for, may prove as severe a trial as the war which has produced it—will not Congress immediately rescue the public domain by a repeal of the Homestead Law? There is no such sure way of fortifying the national credit. There is no such easy, simple or equitable mode of providing for the payment of interest on the public debt. The proceeds of the public domain, under a proper system, will ballast the Treasury. With that vast deposit, facilitating the other financial operations of the Government, and easing the burdens of the people, the country will shoulder its debt, and the people, with confidence in the wisdom of their Government, will go cheerfully to their work and watch, that a destiny of greatness and glory for the Republic, temporarily arrested by rebellion, may be triumphantly accomplished.

In a recent conversation with Gov. FISH, upon the financial future of our country, that gentleman suggested a difficulty which claims the earnest attention of statesmen. In the event which we all contemplate—a restored Union—the inauguration of a system of taxation, adapted to the circumstances of the country, will be a difficult and delicate duty. The then existing debt will have been created for the purpose of constraining insurgent States back into the Union. The citizens of those States, unlike ourselves, are not creditors of the Government, and have no interest in the debt. Shall they be taxed to pay it? This would be regarded as a fresh infliction or penalty after their offence had been expiated. That this will, however, in a degree, become a necessity is more than probable; for rebellion, like other wrong-doing, subjects its victims to "infelicities." But is it not equally just and wise that we should make these "infelicities" as little burdensome and irritating as possible?

All and each of the old States, and the whole people, are jointly interested in the public domain. It is a common inheritance. And how can the enlightened views and patriotic intentions of our fathers who bequeathed that princely estate to us, be so faithfully observed as in devoting it to the preservation of a Government and Union, transmitted, with the estate, to our keeping?

The repeal of the Homestead Law would subject none who voted for it to a charge of inconsistency. All the circumstances and conditions of the country and people have changed. The claims of the Government, even if those claims conflicted with the interests of the people, are paramount. But there is no such conflict. Those for whose benefit that law was enacted, are now giving their services and blood to the Government. And what is a prospective "Homestead" worth without a Government to protect and a Union to consecrate it? Is it not, then, the imperative duty of Congress to reclaim and husband every acre of this broad, fertile and rich domain? Held, inviolably, as a trust fund for the protection of the national credit, our national debt, however large, instead of depressing agriculture, manufactures and commerce, would furnish guarantees for the fidelity of our rulers and representatives, and impart strength and stability to the Government.

Very truly yours, THURLOW WEED.

Hon. E. D. MORGAN.

The Revolt at Fort Morgan.

Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

ON BOARD GUNBOAT JACKSON, SHIP ISLAND, Jan. 18, 1864.

Last night, about ten o'clock, a small sailboat came down the Sound with some very important intelligence. The rebels in Fort Morgan revolted, and during the difficulty the rebel gunboats in Mobile Bay attempted to arrest the garrison of the fort, the whole fort being in revolt, and with the American flag flying (where the rebel rag has so long floated,) they opened upon the rebel gunboats with every gun in the fort. They succeeded in driving the gunboats off, but were not upon their guard, and that night a large force was sent down to the fort from Mobile, capturing the whole garrison excepting four men, who escaped in the darkness of the night in a skull boat, and came to Ship Island, when we heard, for the first time, the astounding intelligence.

Since then we have heard more of the revolt from some additional deserters. Seventy of the revolters are condemned to be shot to-day in Mobile. We also learn from these deserters that on Horn Island (up the Sound) there are eighteen more deserters from the rebel army in and around Mobile, and on Round Island there are about fifty deserters from the same quarter.

These deserters bring the very important intelligence that the rebel army in and around Mobile have organized secret societies, and determined to fight no longer. It is said that the movement inaugurated among the soldiers is growing daily stronger, and many officers are compromised in the movement. I think this is the most important movement since the war, and is most significant in favor of the successful termination of the war. I am confident that this news is true.

In consequence of this important news, last night at 11 o'clock we received orders, if possible, to get up steam by daylight this morning, and the steamer to proceed up the Sound to get these deserters. We got up steam and started up the Sound; but after proceeding about one mile the boilers began leaking, and gradually leaking so fast that we were compelled to put back. Expect to get away by daylight to-morrow morning. CLAY.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

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I congratulate you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement which can possibly afford its moderate expense. Your CABINET ORGAN is truly a charming instrument, worthy of the high praise it has received, and far superior to everything of its class I have seen. I take pleasure in commending it most heartily, as everywhere worthy a place beside the piano-forte, to which it is a fine complement, from its capacity for rendering much delightful music, sacred and secular, classic and popular, to which the piano is not adapted. GOTTSCHALK.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1863.

FROM WM. MASON.

Your CABINET ORGAN seems to me to be what musicians have long wished for, and manufacturers attempted (heretofore with indifferent success) to supply, namely, an instrument serving the same purpose in rooms of moderate size, which the large pipe organ serves in large churches. As compared with melodeons, harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised. You will find no difficulty, I imagine, in obtaining recommendations from musicians as many and as strong as you desire, for the instruments are really so excellent that there can hardly be much difference of opinion about them. WM. MASON.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

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ANDERSON, W. D., Organist St. Paul's Church, New-Haven, Conn.
BANCROFT, S. A., Organist of Emanuel Church, Boston.
BARUS, CHARLES, Organist of St. Patrick's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
BAUMBACH, ADOLPH, Organist of the Church of the Unity, Boston.
BECK, J. N., Organist of Arch-st. Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
BERG, ALBERT W., Organist and Director of Music, Zion Church, New-York.
BLODGETT, B. C., Organist and Director of Music, Park-st. Church, Boston.
BORHEK, C. G., Organist of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
BRAUN, MAX, Organist of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, L. I.
BROUGHTON, N., Jr., Organist and Conductor of Music, Essex-st. (Rev. Dr. Adams) Church, Boston.
BROWN, MELVIN, Organist of the College Chapel, Cambridge, Mass.
BROWN, O. B., Organist of South Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. Hale's,) Boston.
BRUCE, EDWIN, Organist of Winter-st. Church, and Teacher of Music in Public Schools of Boston.
BUTLER, HENRY M., Organist of First Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo.
CRANE, THEO. T., Organist First Congregational Church, Newark, N. J.
CROSS, B. C., Organist of 18th and Chestnut-st. Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
CROSS, M. H., Organist of Broad and Arch-st. Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
CUTLER, HENRY S., Organist and Choir Master of Trinity Church, New-York.
DARLEY, F. T. S., Organist of Cavalry Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
DARLEY, W. H. W., Organist of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
DAVIS, J. A., Organist of Dr. Chapin's Church, New-York.
DISPECKER, A., Organist of Church of the Puritans, New-York.
DOWNES, B. R., Jr., Organist South Baptist Church, South Boston.
ECKERT, GUSTAV R., Composer, New-York.
EVANS, GEO. T., Organist of Cathedral Notre Dame de Victoires, San Francisco, Cal.
EVEREST, C., Organist at Rev. Dr. Barnes' Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
EVEREST, H. G., Organist at Central Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
FLINT, JAS., Organist of Madison-square Church, N. Y.
FRADEL, CHAS., Pianist and Composer, N. Y.
FULLER, J. S., Organist of Dr. Magoon's Church, Albany.
FULLER, WM. O., Organist of Central Congregational Church, (Rev. Dr. Swain's,) Providence, R. I.
GALE, W. F., Organist of Harvard-st. Church, Boston.
GOULD, J. E., Organist at 17th and Spruce st. Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
GREENE, CHAS. H., Organist and Director of Music at Dr. Post's Church, St. Louis, Mo.
GROBE, CHAS., Composer, &c., Wilmington, Del.
HAGEN, THEO., Editor of "New-York Musical Review and World."
HARWOOD, IRVING I., Organist and Director of Music at Brattle-square Church, Boston.
HATHAWAY, E. S., Organist at Springfield-street Church, Boston.
HEROLD, R., Organist St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal.
HODGES, THOS. P., Organist, Boston.
INGRAHAM, E. D., Organist, Church-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.
JARVIS, C. H., Organist at Dr. Furnace's Church, Philadelphia.
KINNICUTT, JNO W., Organist of First Presbyterian Church, Boston.
KREISSMAN AUGUST, Prof. of Music, Conductor of Orpheus Society, &c., &c., Boston.
LANG, B. J., Organist Old South Church, Handel and Haydn Society, &c., Boston.
LEONHARD, HUGO, Pianist, Boston.
LLOYD, THOS. SPENCER, Organist of Second Presbyterian Church, Albany.
LOMBARD, WM. C., Organist of North Church, Springfield, Mass.
LOTHROP, AUGUSTUS, Organist of Eighth Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.
MAGRATH, J. R., Organist of Rev. Dr. Pise's Church, Brooklyn.
MARETZEK, MAX, Composer and Conductor of Italian Opera.
MARSH, JNO. B., Organist St. Peter's Church, Albany.
MASON, L. W., Organist of Christ Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MATTSON, E. E., Organist and Choir Master of Church of the Advent, Boston.
MAYER, HENRY, Composer, New-York.
MILLS, S. B., Pianist and Composer, No. 39 West 12th-st., New-York.
MOONEY, M. J., Organist of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, South Boston.
MORGAN, GEO. W., Organist, Grace Church, N. Y.
MOSENTAAL, J., Organist of Calvary Church, N. Y.
NEAL, GEO. B., Organist and Director of Music at St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass.
PAYNE, DAVID, Organist First Church, Chauncy-st., Boston.
PARKER, J. C. D., Organist of Arlington-st. Church, Boston.
POWERS, GEO. H., Organist Mount Vernon (Rev. Dr. Kirk's) Church, Boston.
REDNER, J. J., Organist of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
REDNER, L. J., Organist of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
REIN, EMIL, Organist First Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill.
SANDERSON, HARRY, Pianist and Composer, New-York.
SCHMIDT, LOUIS, Organist of Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, Cal.
SCHULTZ, CHAS., Organist and Composer, San Francisco, Cal.
SCOTT, GUSTAVE A., Organist of Calvary Church, San Francisco, Cal.
SMITZ, GUSTAVUS, Organist Church of Immaculate Conception, New-York.
STADFELDT, CHAS., Organist of St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco, Cal.
STANBRIDGE, J. C. B., Organist at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, Penn.
STOEPEL, ROBERT, Composer and Director, New-York.
STRAKOSCH, MAURICE, Pianist and Composer, New-York.
THOMAS, CHAS. E., Organist of Church of Holy Innocents, Albany.
THOMAS, THEO., of Mason & Thomas' Quartette, New-York.
THUNDER, H. D., Organist of St. Augustine's Philadelphia, Penn.
TILLINGHAST, WM., Director of Music at Bishop Whitehouse's Church, Chicago, Ill.
TUCKERMAN, S. P., Mus. Doc., Organist and Director of Music of St. Paul's Church, Boston.
TUFTS, OTIS, Jr., Organist of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.
WELLS, CHAS., Organist of Christ Church, New-York.
WELSH, JOHN, Organist at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, Penn.
WILCOX, J. H., Organist of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Boston.
WOLFSOHN, CARL, Pianist, Composer, &c., New-York.
WOLLENHAUPT, HERMAN A., Pianist, Composer, &c., New-York.
WOOD, F. H., Organist of Baptist Church, Brookline.
WOODS, ALBERT H., Organist of St. Thomas' Church, New-York.
WOODWARD, F. L., Organist Tremont Temple, Boston.
ZERRAHN, CARL, Conductor of Philharmonic Orchestra, Handel and Haydn Society, &c., Boston.
ZUNDEL, JOHN, Editor of *Organ Journal*, and Organist of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn.

[Signed also by more than fifty other Organists, Teachers, &c.]

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THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN ATTACKED BY THE REBELS.

They Seize the Railroad to Morehead City.

The Gunboat Underwriter Captured and Destroyed.

Subsequent Relief of the City and Retirement of the Enemy to Kinston.

Our Loss in Killed and Wounded About One Hundred.

DETAILS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 2, 1864.

We are having stirring times in this place just now. The rebels made an attack upon our outposts yesterday morning, with some 15,000 men. The attack commenced about 3 A. M., and was successful in dislodging our garrisons, driving them in. Our loss is not heavy; perhaps a hundred would cover the number of killed, wounded and missing. Lieut.-Col. FELLOWS, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts, with several other officers, have not been heard from.

Last night the enemy did a very handsome thing in capturing the gunboat *Underwriter*, with her officers and crew. She was lying near Fort Strong, and almost immediately after the capture the Fort began to shell her. The shells were so accurately thrown as to burst in the vessel, setting her on fire, and in about three hours she blew up.

I have not time now to write the particulars by this mail. This place is in command of Brig.-Gen. PALMER. Everything is preparing for a general attack. The general opinion is that the place cannot be taken, though a desperate effort will be made for it. P. E. B.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The following has just been received by steamer from Fortress Monroe:

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 5.

A messenger has just arrived with dispatches to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, from Newbern, N. C., Feb. 2, at 5:15 P. M.

The post in Newbern is attacked, and the rebels have the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, but may be forced to retire to Fort Macon.

As long as we can keep the river open we are well enough off.

The rebels captured by surprise the gunboat *Underwriter*, and destroyed her.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army;

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Dispatch received from Newbern dated Feb. 3. The enemy has retired on Kinston. Newbern is relieved. B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 5.

The steamer *Louisa Moor* has arrived here from Newbern, which place she left early yesterday morning.

She brings a dispatch from Gen. PALMER to Gen. BUTLER, stating that the rebel forces were retiring from before Newbern.

A flag of truce left Fortress Monroe for City Point to-day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Eight refugees from the South arrived here this morning via Yorktown.

Three hundred and fifty contrabands, with forty mule teams, arrived at Norfolk yesterday from rebeldom.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The Approaching Election—Naval Changes—Wreck of the John Winthrop—Commercial.

New-Orleans papers to the 29th, inclusive, are received by the *Yazoo*. They contain but little news.

Considerable interest is manifested in the forthcoming State election, and several meetings had been held.

Steamship *Geo. Cromwell*, from New-York, arrived at New-Orleans 28th.

Commodore PALMER has been relieved of the command of frigate *Hartford*, and takes command of steamship *Pensacola*, and placed in charge of the First Division of the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, relieving Commodore BELL, who goes North.

Bark *John Winthrop*, which sailed from New Orleans 11th, for Boston, was abandoned 18th, west of the Tortugas. Capt. BLANCHAR and crew were rescued by the brig *John Sherwood*, and arrived at New-Orleans.

A Paymaster's safe in New-Orleans had been robbed of thirty-five thousand dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Era's* financial column states:

The week closes firm for Money, rates showing an advance of ¼ on New-York Sight, 2½@5 ℔ cent. on Foreign Exchange, and 4 ℔ cent. on Specie.

Stocks and other securities have been in increased demand at higher prices. Sales of gold were made, after receipt of New-York advices, per *Geo. Cromwell*, at 63½@64 premium. Silver held at 53@55. Sterling exchange 173. Francs 3.20.

COTTON—The sales of the week were 1,600 bales. Sales to-day, (28th,) 65 bales at 73c. for Low Middlings, and 78c. for good Middlings; also, 96 bales by auction at 74c. for Strict Ordinary, 78½c. for Middling, and $1 24 for Sea Island. Estimated total sales to-day, 250 bales, the market closing stiff, at following quotations:

Ordinary	72c.	Good Middling	80c.
Good Ordinary	74c.	Strict Middling	82c.
Low Middling	77½c.@78½c.		

These rates show an advance of 2c. on ordinary, and 4c.@6c. on higher grades.

SUGAR—The sales on the 27th were 800 hhds., at an advance of 1c. Sales on the 28th, 800 hhds., at 13c.@13½c. for prime, and 13¾c.@14½c. for yellow, being an advance of ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔. over yesterday's prices.

MOLASSES—On the 27th, sales were 1,000 bbls., at an advance of 3c. ℔ gallon on the week. On the 28th 600 bbls., at 54c. for ordinary, 57c.@58c. for prime, 61c. for choice, 62½c. for Syrup. Flour is in good demand, at $9 for superfine and $9 05 for choice, with sales of 800 bbls. for the two days.

CORN—Stock light; sales, 850 sacks, White Western, at $1 70.

HAY, prime Nortern, $62 ℔ ton.

FREIGHTS—By steamer to New-York, 1½c for Cotton; $4 ℔ hhd. for Sugar. Sailing vessel $1 25 ℔ bale for Cotton; $1 25 ℔ hhd. for Sugar; 40c. ℔ bbl. for Molasses.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Battery and Seventh Maine Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. JONES, leave for Washington this afternoon.

The reënlisted men of the Seventh Maine Regiment, who left Augusta yesterday, proceed from this city to-day by the Fall River route to rejoin the Army of the Potomac.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Visit of Commissioner Ould to City Point—Blockade Runners—Bombardment of Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of Monday, says: "Commissioner OULD has lately visited City Point, but found no one authorized to make any arrangement with him as to prisoners.

Two steamers, the *Pet* and *Hercules*, have run through the blockade into Wilmington."

REBEL OCCUPATION OF CORINTH.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 30.

A special dispatch from Okolona, Mississippi, says the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment entered Corinth this morning and captured a quantity of arms, &c. The Yankees left as they entered.

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The bombardment of Sumter ceased at dark last night. One hundred and fifty shells were thrown, of which one hundred and twenty-nine struck. It was renewed this morning with an eighty, a hundred, and a two hundred pounder Parrott, and a ten-inch columbiad. The flag-staff was shot down yesterday, but was soon replaced by the garrison, under a rapid and accurate fire. The men repeatedly waved the flag in the face of the enemy, and waved their hats in triumph after hoisting the flag.

The bombardment has continued all day. The fire was mostly directed against the western wall. Three persons only have been wounded since the bombardment commenced.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The enemy keeps up the bombardment of Sumter by day, but ceases at night. No damage of consequence has been done to the fort.

The fire on the city was resumed at 9 o'clock Saturday night, the shots averaging one every ten minutes, and on Sumter one every five minutes.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 30.

Gen. MARTIN attacked the enemy on the 28th, and after a stubborn fight drove them from the field. They retreated in the direction of Sevierville.

The enemy's cavalry has undoubtedly been reinforced.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Beaten—Early and Rosser Driven from Moorfield.

WHEELING, Va., Friday, Feb. 5.

Gov. BOREMAN received the following from Gen. KELLEY this morning:

I have just received a dispatch from Col. MULLIGAN. After six hours' fighting he has driven EARLY from Moorfield, and his cavalry was pursuing and was sharply engaged with ROSSER on the South Fork at the date of the dispatch.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamer Flambeau.

The U. S. steamer *Flambeau*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. E. CAVENDY commanding, arrived at this port last evening from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, having left Charleston Bar on the night of the 1st inst. She comes North for repairs. While on the passage she encountered heavy weather and northwest gales. She has been absent from this port for more than seventeen months, most of which time has been passed in blockade duty. She brings about 50 seamen whose time has expired.

We learn that affairs off Charleston are still in *statu quo*. A slow but regular bombardment is carried on by Gen. GILLMORE. Our firing averages three shells every five minutes. Fort Sumter, though a mass of ruins, is by no means untenable. We ascertain that five guns have been mounted there, and the desperate rebels have been engaged in piling up sand-bags, and cutting ravines through the rubbish of brick and mortar. The garrison, however, can do but little under the surveillance of Gen. GILLMORE.

There is no firing from the navy. The iron-clads still keep up a line of picket every night, which is arduous enough, especially in bad weather. It is said that the attempt to raise the *Weehawken* will prove a failure. The City of Charleston does not yet show many marks of our fire. Its destruction would be the work of time.

Following is a list of the *Flambeau's* officers:

E. CAVENDY, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding; A. S. Megrathlin, Acting Master; C. C. Ricker, Acting Master; Gardner Cottrell, Acting Ensign; F. H. A. Estemanville, Acting Ensign; J. P. Gallagher, Acting Ensign; John Harris, Acting First Assistant Engineer; S. B. Hoppen, Acting Assistant Surgeon; F. V. D. Horton, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Ed. Allen, Second Assistant Engineer; W. H. Anderson, Third Assistant Engineer; Leonard Atwood, Third Assistant Engineer; H. C. Little, Paymaster's Clerk.

THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

Examination Continued—Jeff. Davis' Intimate Friends Examined—A Brother of Capt. Parker Testifies, &c., &c.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Feb. 1.

The examination of the *Chesapeake* case was continued on Saturday.

Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN being sworn, said: I am resident of the Confederate States; I was appointed Medical Director of the State of Mississippi in Jan. 1863; am intimately acquainted with JEFFERSON DAVIS; know his handwriting; have corresponded with him.

Mr. GRAY here placed in the witness' hands Capt. PARKER'S authority, and asked him to identify the signature and seal.

Witness—The signature is that of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the seal is that of the Confederacy.

EBEN LOCKE sworn—Am a Nova Scotian; have a brother called VERNON G. LOCKE, who goes by the name of Capt. PARKER; saw my brother at Nassau, commanding a Confederate vessel called the *Retribution*; he was received and recognized as Captain; he showed me his commission; the paper placed in my hands is the one he showed me at that time; don't know why my brother changed his name; don't know that he sailed out of New-York; never saw the *Chesapeake*.

Capt. T. H. DAVIS, ALONZO G. COLEMAN and E. T. OSBORNE, all natives of the South, were also examined, whose testimony was to the effect that the pirates of the *Chesapeake* are commissioned Confederates of war, entitled to all the rights of war, and should be recognized as such.

The court adjourned until Monday.

Union Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

Col. N. G. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, delivered an eloquent Union address in the hall of the House of Representatives to-day to an immense audience. He was followed by Gen. BURNSIDE in a brief address. Both speakers were greatly applauded. In some closing remarks, Col. TAYLOR said that Slavery was used up, that JEFFERSON DAVIS was responsible to Southern slaveowners for its death, and nobody in Massachusetts need claim any credit therefor. The speaker had labored all along to preserve it, but had been unsuccessful. At the present time, however, he, and the people whom he represented, were opposed to Slavery and everything else that stood between them and their country.

On the motion of Mr. TAPPAN WENTWORTH, of Lowell, a committee of fifteen gentlemen was appointed, including the presiding officers of the Senate and House, to act conjointly with a committee of citizens to devise methods for the relief of the suffering people of East Tennessee.

Murder of a Russian Sailor.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 5.

A Russian sailor was murdered at Annapolis, last night, by a man named LEAGUE, who has been arrested. The circumstances are not known. Investigations are being made to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Confiscation Resolution in the House.

Filibustering Tactics of the Opposition.

Speeches of Messrs. Blair, Smith and Pruyn.

The Resolution Finally Passed by a Vote of 82 to 74.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

DESERTERS FROM JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

A letter received here yesterday from Chattanooga says that deserters are pouring into our lines daily by hundreds, and that the passage of the rebel law conscripting for three years all troops in the field, has caused great dissatisfaction among them, and open mutiny is feared by the rebel leaders. The number of deserters who have come into our lines from BRAGG'S army since the battle of Chickamauga is stated by the writer to be near ten thousand, yet the wisest in Washington look for the hardest fighting of the war the coming Spring, and not for any end to the war the current year.

THE NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT FOR LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

The House nomination of Gen. GRANT for Lieutenant-General will be favorably reported to the Senate from its Military Committee, but not unanimously.

THE PANOCHE GRANDE QUICKSILVER MINE CASE.

There is to be a valid paper title at last to the immense Panoche Grande quicksilver mine. The President to-day ordered the Attorney-General to prepare a patent for it, in pursuance of repeated findings of courts and juries here and in California, unless within ten days he could show valid ground for an appeal from the decision made over two years ago. One-third of the property is said to be on the original litigant, MCGARRIGHAN, the rest is distributed among lawyers and money-lenders in New-York and Philadelphia.

PAY FOR THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Thousands of widows and mothers will rejoice to hear that Mr. FENTON'S bill, to facilitate and hurry the payment of bounties and arrears of pay to the heirs of deceased soldiers, now only awaits the action of the Senate to become a law.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

At the diplomatic dinner given by the President, Mr. LINCOLN led in the Baroness DE STOECKEL, while Mrs. LINCOLN took the arm of Speaker COLFAX.

THE HOUSE FIRM ON THE WHISKY TAX.

The House is said to have been polled upon the question of adhering to its vote to tax whisky in the hands of speculators, and that a majority is determined to stand to their ground.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

DISCHARGE OF DR. GWYNN.

Dr. STEWART GWYNN, who was arrested on the charge of improper transactions in connection with the Treasury Department, was, after thirty days confinement in the Old Capital Prison, unconditionally discharged to-day.

COMMISSIONED DELINQUENTS.

The Chief of the Military Detective Force of this district, reports that during the month of January sixty-two commissioned officers were arrested for various offences, and six hundred and twenty enlisted men.

THE VIRGINIA VACANT SENATORSHIP.

The Legislature of Virginia, at Alexandria, has indefinitely postponed the election of a United States Senator, in place of Mr. BOWDEN, deceased.

THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT NORFOLK.

Owing to the failure of a previous contractor, the Navy Department has taken precautions to have the work of raising the sunken vessels at Norfolk and vicinity faithfully performed, and the offer must be accompanied by the guarantees of responsible parties that the contract will be executed, if awarded. The wrecks are the *Cumberland*, *Congress*, *Merrimac*, *Raritan*, the *Columbia*, the small steamer *Whitehall*, and the line-of-battle ships *Pennsylvania*, *Delaware* and *Columbus*.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

A Board of Engineers is now in session in this city on the subject of the coast defences, and other matters of a similar character.

THE SPEAKER'S RECEPTIONS.

The receptions of Speaker COLFAX, every Friday evening, are the most popular of the season.

NAVAL ORDNANCE.

Admiral DUPONT has been summoned before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, for the purpose of obtaining his opinion as to the best ordnance for the naval service.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 5.

ADJOURNMENT DEFEATED.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of Illinois (Dem.,) moved that when the House adjourn it be until Monday next.

The motion was decided in the negative by yeas 65, nays 78. The Republicans voted in the negative.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The Speaker announced the pending question to be on the passage of the joint resolution to amend a joint resolution of the Confiscation Act of July, 1862.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana (Dem.,) moved to lay the joint resolution on the table.

Motion disagreed to by yeas 72, nays 80.

Mr. COX, of Ohio (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio (Union,) with a view to accommodate both sides, proposed that by unanimous consent Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri (Union,) be permitted to address the House; that Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky (Union,) follow him, and then Mr. PRUYN, of New-York (Dem.,) and some other gentleman on the Republican side, when the question shall be taken without further dilatory motions.

MR. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) suggested that the subject be laid over until next week.

Mr. CRAVENS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) and Mr. COX, of Ohio, severally said that the proposition of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, would make everything satisfactory.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) objected to the arrangement. They had got to the regular time when the majority should rule.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said: Very well, then; we will avail ourselves of the rules of the House.

Mr. COX moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was disagreed to by yeas 53, nays 84.

Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN inquired whether it would be in order to make a motion to lay the joint resolution on the table.

The Speaker replied in the negative.

Mr ALLEN moved that when the House adjourn it be until Monday next.

Motion decided in the negative by yeas 51, nays 79.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union) proposed that Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, and Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, be permitted to address the House, when the vote on the resolution shall be taken.

This proposition was acquiesced in with the addition, that Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, be permitted to address the House.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, expressed his gratification at the general consent that the armies of the Republic must be filled up in order to encounter the despairing efforts, and that men of all parties are agreed as to the prompt execution of this duty. We should consider the best mode for the restoration of the Union. He was ready to confess that this question involved so many great difficulties as to require the greatest forbearance and moderation as it concerned the future permanent peace of our country. He rejoiced that all schemes and plans for this latter purpose to be were submitted to the arbitrament of the people. It was said by a distinguished Senator from Missouri, "That danger to the Union comes from politics, but safety from the people." If he were not mistaken, Slavery was substantially destroyed, and this obstacle removed, our advancing armies will rescue the people of the South from the present usurpation. The debate on the pending resolution had disclosed the fact of the determination of the leading men here, either to compel the President to yield his ground on this subject of confiscation, or to divide the party.

Mr. BLAIR then proceeded to combat the views recently advanced by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, declaring that it was untrue that our Government had recognized the South as a belligerent power. Our Government, on the contrary has always striven against such a recognition. The gentleman (STEVENS) was the first man on either side of the Atlantic who has had the hardihood to say so. The gentleman (STEVENS) had argued that the "insurgent States are out of the Union," while the President distinctly recognized them to be in the Union. By the doctrine advanced by Mr. STEVENS an entire conquest of the South could be made, including the seizure of everything, to the distress of the men, women and children. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. STEVENS) would substitute a military power for the constitutional authorities, while the President maintains an entirely different policy for the reconstruction of the States. He (BLAIR) called upon Congress to redeem its pledges, and compensate the loyal Border States for the emancipation of their slaves, and to provide for colonizing the freedmen.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that he was not here as a Republican, an Abolitionist, a Whig or a Democrat. He (SMITH) was a Union man, and would do his duty to the whole country. Ours is a Government of one people, with a Constitution which defines its rights, privileges and powers. When the exigency arrives it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for carrying into effect any particular section of the Constitution. He (SMITH) laid it down as a broad proposition and asserted it as truth, that when a man becomes a traitor to his country and resorts to arms to overthrow the Government he forfeits everything, even his life. He (SMITH) could see no propriety in drawing a distinction between property. If we can take cannon and other effects we can take negroes and lands. The rebels refuse to accept of the amnesty, and are now in resistance to us. There was no necessity to explain the Confiscation Act of 1862. It was not ex-post facto or a bill of attainder. It proposed to reach the living man. It said nothing about women or children. We have held out the olive-branch to the rebels and they have scorned it. We have too long been pandering to the South, and now we should whip back this wicked and hellish rebellion, and exterminate the people of the South if need be. He was the enemy of every man, North or South, who did not stand up for his country. There was no such word as "compromise" in his (SMITH'S) vocabulary. He would stand by President LINCOLN. If the latter had exercised extraordinary powers it was alone in consequence of the rebellion.

Mr. PRUYN, of New-York, referred to the views which had prevailed among Southern men as to the doctrine of secession, and which had animated them from the foundation of our Government, but they had no right to carry out their views. The rising of the people North, after the first shot was fired at Fort Sumter, was a magnificent spectacle of patriotism, and they never would be satisfied until Sumter shall again be in our possession. He could speak for his own district—at all times, and on all occasions, it had furnished men and money in defence of our institutions. While the Democratic party had been assailed on all hands, for views which the great body never entertained, they simply asked the Administration to respect the Constitution, and when the restraints of the Constitution are overlooked and broken down, they have a right—it was their duty—to express their dissatisfaction. In reply to the remarks of Mr. STEVENS he said that the assertion of that gentleman that the South have acquired the power of a belligerent, or independent government, was a concession of the right of secession. He briefly quoted, in support of his views on the subject of confiscation, a paragraph from a recent number of the NEW-YORK TIMES.

The joint resolution was then passed—yeas 82, nays 74—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blair, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Brownall, A. W. Clarke, F. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Higby, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Loan, Longman, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of New-York, More-head, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Sloan, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge.

NAYS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Blair of Western Virginia, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Denison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, Finch, Ganson, Grider, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Pruyn, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Robinson, Rogers, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Scott, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Strouse, Stuart, Thomas, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, C. N. White, J. W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

The joint resolution, as passed, amends the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, by making it read that no punishment or proceedings under it shall be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the estate of the offender contrary to the Constitution of the United States, provided that no other public warning or proclamation under the Act of July 17, 1862, chapter 95, section 6, is, or shall be, required, than the proclamation of the President made and published by him on the 25th of July, 1862, which Proclamation, so made, shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending or which may hereafter arise under said act.

At five o'clock the House adjourned until Monday.

GREAT FIRE IN HARTFORD.

Colt's Pistol Factory Burned—One Man Killed and another Missing—Loss Two Millions of Dollars.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Feb. 5.

The original building of COLT'S pistol factory was destroyed by fire this morning between 8 and 10 o'clock, with all the machinery and a large amount of other property.

The building was 500 by 60 feet, with an L 100 by 60, and the office, a large three-story building, was also destroyed.

The new building in which the minie rifles are made is saved.

Seventeen hundred workmen are employed in all, half of whom are thrown out of employment.

The loss is at least half a million of dollars. Indeed the machinery alone was valued at that sum.

It is insured for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the New-York and New-England offices.

The fire is said to have broken out in the polishing room in the old building.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 5.

One-half of the factory of Colt's American Arms Company was destroyed this morning. In the building destroyed Colt's pistols and revolving rifles were manufactured. In the buildings saved the United States rifles are manufactured, the Company having a large contract from the Government for the manufacture of these weapons. This portion of the works will continue in operation, giving employment to 800 men.

The stock of pistols and rifles completed and in process of manufacture, which was destroyed by this fire, is valued at a million of dollars. The machinery destroyed cost more than half a million; and the whole loss is estimated at two millions. The total insurance on the property is $660,000, of which about sixty per cent. was on the property destroyed. Nearly 900 men are thrown out of employment. The fire broke out in the drying room in the attic, and spread with great rapidity. The origin of the fire is a mystery. One man was killed, and another is still missing.

THE MAUCH CHUNK, PA., RIOTERS.

Trial of the Prisoners Continued—Sympathizers with Secession—The Murder of Geo. K. Smith—Reign of Anarchy—The Day of Retribution Near.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1864.

The trial of the Mauch Chunk rioters was continued by the Military Commission to-day.

Charles Dugan was put upon trial upon substantially the same charges and specifications upon which Benjamin and O'Donnel were tried, a report of which I sent you on the 1st instant, with the addition of the following specifications:

Specification Fourth—That said Charles Dugan, in furtherance of said combination and conspiracy aforesaid, and with the object and purposes aforesaid, as mentioned above in the first specification, and to intimidate and prevent the loyal citizens of the Counties of Carbon, Luzerne, and Schuylkill, from aiding and assisting the officers of said Government in the discharge of their military duties, under the laws thereof did, by words, in substance, threaten and declare that he would resist by force all the officers and other persons in aid of the Government concerned in enforcing the laws of the United States, for enrolling and drafting any and all persons subject to military duty under the laws thereof. This was said and done at the Township of Banks, in the County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November A. D. 1863, and at divers days, times and places, before and after said mentioned day.

Specification Fifth—That the said Charles Dugan, in furtherance of said combination and conspiracy aforesaid, and with the object and purposes aforesaid, as mentioned above in the first specification, and to intimidate and prevent the loyal citizens of the Counties of Carbon, Luzerne and Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, from aiding and assisting the officers of said Government in the discharge of their military duties under the laws thereof, did, in words substantially, say and declare that he would kill and murder any or all citizens residing in the neighborhood, who should aid or assist the officers of the Government of the United States in enforcing the draft under the laws thereof, or should give the names of those persons subject to military duty under said laws, or should give notice to said officers where the persons so subject to military duty resided or could be found, or who had or might be drafted under said laws. This said and done at the Township of Banks in the County of Carbon, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1863, and at divers other times and places before and since that date.

Patrick Murphy was called by the Judge Advocate—He swore that he attended a meeting in the woods between Janesville and Hazleton some time in June, 1863, called and organized for the purpose of resisting the draft; that the prisoner was at the meeting and acted as a sort of a marshal to form the men ranks and march them to and from the meeting. That the meeting was organized in the morning and lasted nearly all day; there were from six to eight hundred persons present; speeches were made by Peter Dillon and several others, to the effect that they should organize to resist the draft, and if they were true to one another and all stood together the Government would not be able to force them into the ranks of Lincoln's Abolitionists.

George Haycock was called by the Judge Advocate. He swore that he attended a meeting gotten up to resist the draft, that the prisoner Charles Dugan was present and took an active part in the proceedings. Edward Winters (who has since run away,) made a speech, and said, "they had met to maintain the 'Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was,' and to resist the draft—that the Southerners were fighting for their rights, and if they were true to themselves they could not be compelled to fight against them." Witness swore that he, with Hugh Mulligan, Tim Sweeny and John Paul, were appointed a committee to go around and take the names of those who would join, to resist the draft, and if any one refused to have his name put down and aid in resisting the draft, he was to have notice and be driven from the county in twenty-four hours.

John P. Shurman was also called by the Judge-Advocate. He swore that he had a conversation with the prisoner, Charles Dugan, the morning after the meeting, and he said that he had attended the meeting, and they appointed a committee to enroll names to resist the draft; that they were all going to be armed to resist the officers of the Government in making the draft; that this was a nigger war, and they had rather fight and die at their own doors than go and fight for Abe Lincoln and his niggers; that the intended to kill Mr. Pardee, (the Provost-Marshal) so he could not get the names and make the enrollment, and burn Hazleton and destroy the Provost Marshal's records. SHURMAN swore also that the prisoner, CHARLES DUGAN, told him that the plan was to go to Beaver Meadow, and surprise Capt. YATES' (formerly of the Schenectady *Times*) Company of the Invalid Corps, kill them and take their arms, and march on to Scranton, and attack and overpower the troops stationed there; and by that time Gen. LEE would be in Pennsylvania with his army, and be largely reinforced from the mines, and the war would be ended in Pennsylvania.

Some further testimony was introduced to show that George K. Smith took an active part in assisting the Provost-Marshal in making the enrollment. He was an unconditional Union man, and for his loyalty was murdered in his own house, in the night time, by a band of lawless ruffians.

The prisoner did not introduce any testimony, and the case was submitted without argument on either side. The sentence of the court has not yet been promulgated.

A more fearful state of society was never known to exist in any free country, except, perhaps, in New-York at the time of the riots, than pervaded the coal regions of Pennsylvania before the United States troops were stationed there.

The loyal people of Carbon and Luzerne Counties were about organizing themselves into a vigilance committee for self-protection, when Capts. D. L. BECKWITH and AUSTIN A. YATES appeared in their midst with their commands, together with a battalion of cavalry, and restored order. Capt. BECKWITH at once took active measures to suppress the riot, and, by direction of Gen. SIGEL, arrested a large number of the ringleaders and sent them to Fort Mifflin to be cared for by Uncle Sam. Charges were in due time brought forward against them, and they are now undergoing a trial for the innocent amusement of burning people's houses, and setting the laws of the Government at defiance.

I predict that when this commission has finished its labors, and Gen COUCH shall have told the prisoners in a "special order" what the Government think of its subjects who rise in arms against it, that it will be a long time before the "Copperheads" of Carbon County will again resort to force to resist the laws of the land. T. H. B.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 5.

There was a tremendous mass meeting in and around Music Hall, last night, for the purpose of protesting against the repeal by the Legislature of the Specific Contract Act, which provides laws for enforcing the payment of debts in gold when persons contract so to do, so that laborers can collect their wages in gold, if their employers so agree when engaging them.

The meeting was composed mainly of workingmen, who fear that they will be paid in greenbacks, should the repeal take place. They were intensely earnest. Mr. J. W. DWINELL, ELISHA COOK, and C. P. RANKIN addressed them acceptably. Sub-Treasurer CHEESEMAN attempted to address them in favor of the repeal.

Storms of hisses drowned his voice, and the crowd cried "Down you hireling," accompanying their outcries with demonstrations which made it prudent for Mr. CHEESEMAN to retire to a place of safety.

The city is fairly on fire on this question. The people generally believe that the introduction of paper money will unsettle values, encourage dishonesty, aggrandise speculators, oppress laborers, and do the General Government no good whatever, and that a State, where the staple product is gold, can afford to use it.

From Colorado.

DENVER CITY, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Legislature organized in Golden City on Tuesday. The Governor's Message shows that Colorado is out of debt. The relations with the Indian tribes are satisfactory. The mines have quadrupled in value during the past year. Agriculture is increasing rapidly, and, should Colorado not succeed in getting the Pacific Railroad through the entire extent of its territory east to West, the Governor urges that the energies of the Territory be brought to bear in coöperating with branches from Kansas City and Atchison for their extension to the heart of the territory. The message closes with eminently patriotic allusions to Federal affairs.

LORD BACON.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS BACON, collected and edited by JAMES SPEDDING, ROBERT LESLIE ELLIS and DOUGLAS DENON HEATH. In 14 volumes, Boston, Published by BROWN & TAGGARD.

Let us, in the beginning, give a word of cordial praise to the American publishers of these splendid volumes. The undertaking, in the first place, was an intellectual compliment to the country. It was based on the faith that there is in this country enough of philosophy and scholarship to justify a new and complete edition of the writings which one of the greatest thinkers that ever lived has left to the world as his immortal legacy. When the edition was first undertaken, times were quiet, and the peace, the prosperity, the regular, permanent economy of the nation did not seem to be seriously threatened. There was, indeed, a small cloud in the sky, a low, grumbling noise in the air—yet none but a prophet could have seen in that cloud the commencement of the thick gloom which has since encompassed us in its darkness, or heard in the murmur of the grumbling noise the coming of the tempest which has since shaken our political institutions almost to their foundations. But, amidst all this fear, trouble and uncertainty, the publication of BACON's works has been continued, with only necessary interruptions. We praised the intelligence which commenced the publication, and we still more praise the courage which has continued it, until it is now given in its fullness to the public. Never before has the public of the civilized world—and that is BACON's public—had a more complete view and exposition of BACON's mind. Of the several editors, each is perfect in his own department; and it would seem now as if all the materials were collected, which are necessary to a full and fair judgment on BACON's personal character and philosophical genius.

The English edition we have not seen, but we cannot suppose that in any respect it could excel the American. The volumes are of a size and form that it is pleasant to handle, the paper is of the most agreeable tint and texture, and the clearness of the print is a preservative for strong sight and a comfort for weak sight.

All that can be said on BACON, has been said many times over; we propose only to offer a few casual and general remarks.

BACON's personal character has, of late years, been the subject of much discussion. It is curiously interesting to observe how this discussion has been conducted, and to note the opposite conclusions which different disputants have drawn from the same facts. BASIL MONTAGU, we believe it was, who in the present age, opened the controversy. He had for BACON an idolatrous admiration. He did not believe in the charges which the Past—and as he thought—its prejudices, had left on the memory of that great man. One line of POPE's, and a single word in that line, had distilled these charges into the essence of their bitterness, and made the ignominy easy to the recollection of generations. Accordingly, to a voluminous edition of BACON's works MONTAGU prefixed an elaborate examination of his life and character. In the editor's view, BACON's life had been cruelly misrepresented; it was the life of a good man as well as of a great man, and such also was his character. Either BACON had not the faults ascribed to him, or in BACON they were *not* faults; at least they were not peculiarly *his* individual faults, but rather the faults of his time—faults which he shared with those cotemporaries who were placed with him in like circumstances. The whole case, therefore, according to the editor, when fairly considered and candidly adjudged, leaves no heavy charge proved against the memory of BACON. His immortal intellectual fame is clouded by no personal infamy, by no official corruption. He accepted presents, but not bribes—and the officials of his day accepted presents. Nay, it has been urged, in proof of BACON's judicial purity, that he often decided suits against those from whom he accepted presents. But it has *not* been said that BACON gave back the presents. It was charged against the late Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT that he would take a heavy retaining fee from a party, and yet appear against him on the trial. This was certainly impartiality in the matter of money—both parties were fleeced alike—whatever it was in the matter of honesty and of justice. Whether BACON practiced the same impartiality on the bench that FOLLETT did at the bar, we have not learned, or we do not remember.

Lord MACAULAY, without any new inquiry of his own, merely adopted the facts with which MONTAGU supplied him, and taking them for the premises of his arguments, came to conclusions on all the important positions in dispute, the furthest possible from those in the brief from which he pleaded. The enthusiasts on the side of BACON will zealously admit the propriety of our metaphor: yes,—they contend, MACAULAY is a pleader, and not simply *that*, but even a special pleader: he is no judge in the case but only an advocate—a prejudiced advocate; an advocate, besides, very poorly informed, and more one-sided than befits the duty of a liberal prosecutor. All these charges have been made against MACAULAY. But be they true or false, no one who has read MACAULAY's magnificent essay can ever forget the ineffaceable impression which it made upon his mind. It is a discourse of such sustained moral eloquence as almost to challenge the whole of literature for its superior, if not for its equal. Still, if its statements and reasonings are not founded in truth and justice, it must merely be regarded as declamation of unrivaled brilliancy. And yet there can be no doubt that MACAULAY was sincere, even "terribly in earnest;" the decision of his style, the depth and energy of his passion, show that he "most potently and powerfully believed" what he wrote, and that it was all "honestly set down."

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, who became MACAULAY's opponent on the character of WILLIAM PENN, entered the lists also against him on the character of FRANCIS BACON. Mr. DIXON grounds his statements on "original documents," but we do not see that he adds very substantially to the authorities which MONTAGU had already brought to light. If there is any addition to these in Mr. DIXON's book, it does not materially alter the force, the bearing, or the relation of any important facts. Mr. DIXON writes with such heated feelings, with such intemperate vehemence, as to deprive his work of all semblance to calm reasoning, to deliberative or judicial thought. He is not so much impassioned as angry, and his brief and broken sentences and phrases sound like the gasping interruptions of a scolding voice in the convulsions of a quarrel. His statements are made as in the fierceness of challenges to battle, with indications that woe betides the gainsayer who shall dare to question or impeach them. His conclusions are announced oracularly, as so many infallible decisions, from which no man can or will appeal, who is capable of understanding the logic of inquiry and of evidence. If MACAULAY is severe on the one side, DIXON is rash and extravagant on the other; MACAULAY reasons like an excited moralist; DIXON raves like a combative partisan. If one were, in good nature, to go so far with DIXON as even to say that BACON was "a man more sinned against than sinning," he would resent the concession as an injustice; BACON was *not* a sinning man, but a man sinned against. He was not perfect, because he was human; and his worst faults, seen from the broad end of Mr. DIXON's moral telescope, are diminished at the narrow end into a few trifling and venial errors. The rest DIXON charges on the age. Other Judges were feed. But the author does not show that the other Judges were accused of bribery, or that they were convicted of it, both by the testimony of witnesses and their own confessions. The author does not show why a great man should not be as morally superior to his age as he is superior to it intellectually. In the torture of old PEACHEM, Mr. DIXON sees only an error of the time, and BACON, as Attorney-General, was compelled, in his official capacity, to witness the torture. But BACON must have known as well as his cotemporary COKE, that torture was contrary to the law of England,—and that, therefore, as one of the ministers of justice, he gave his sanction to a proceeding that was equally unlawful and cruel. He did this against his own best knowledge, his own best humanity, and in cringing subserviency to a contemptible despot. The author does not show that PEACHEM was legally convicted of any crime. If the sermon, on which the burden of accusation against PEACHEM lay, had really contained sentiments of high treason, even then PEACHEM could not have been found guilty, since the sermon had neither been printed nor published, nor was there any proof that PEACHEM intended to print or publish it. Yet poor PEACHEM would surely have been executed, had he not spared the hangman the trouble of choking him, by dying in prison of the injuries which his tormentors had inflicted. But PEACHEM was a malignant old rascal. So, a Bishop said he was. Who can doubt the word of a Bishop—particularly against a Puritan presbyter? But a Puritan author also asserts that PEACHEM was an old rascal. Puritan authors never told lies, and never made mistakes. The head and front of PEACHEM's offending lay in a free and daring spirit—in a spirit as socially beyond the age, as BACON's was intellectually.

It is very extraordinary to find any modern liberal making light the treatment of this old man, and fabricating arguments in favor of his persecutors. PEACHEM did not like the King, or speak well of him. He wrote, indeed, very uncourtly words of him; he kept the words, however, in his secret desk, and the King had the unconstitutionally bad manners to have that desk forcibly opened. What an incorrigible sinner old PEACHEM must have been to have written irreverently against a King so admirable as JAMES the First of England, and of blessed memory! Was not this the King whom some, with a very squinting-eyed flattery, called Solomon the Second? JAMES as little resembled Solomon in the matter of wisdom as he did in that of wives. Was not this the King whom the authorized translators of the Bible into English address as the "most dread sovereign" that Almighty God in his manifold blessings had bestowed to rule and reign over the people of England? PEACHEM, too, as a villainous old scoundrel like him would be expected to be, was an execrable liar. When tortured, he contradicted himself, and even falsely impeached others. This was very absurd and very immoral in old PEACHEM. The rack is so very pleasant a reclining-place, that nobody on it should lose his presence of mind, or be guilty of the slightest inconsistency. But had old PEACHEM been the worst of old scoundrels, *that* would be no reason why his old joints should have been unlawfully dislocated, or why BACON should have looked upon the torture and held his peace.

In BACON's conduct to Lord ESSEX, Mr. DIXON sees nothing but what is estimable and praiseworthy. But to make BACON's character appear the brightest, he makes that of ESSEX appear the blackest. BACON was evidently himself not as satisfied with his own conduct as Mr. DIXON seems to be with it.

The biography of BACON in the present edition of his works, though one admiringly favorable, is yet calm and full. It is the most thorough account of the philosopher and of his writings which has yet appeared. It affords the best materials from which a judgment can be formed of THE THINKER and THE MAN.

It is as the thinker, rather than as the man, that BACON has ever been or ever will be of most interest to humanity. Personally, he does not seem to have been a loving man, or one who was much loved, or one who much desired love, or one who, separately from his genius, much deserved it. He certainly did not largely obtain love; but this may not have been from the want of his worthiness of affection, as from the want of those around him to understand his worthiness. It does not appear that he had happiness in his home. But then no domestic habitation could well be an easy dwelling for the soul of FRANCIS BACON. BACON's dwelling was the universe of nature and of knowledge, and if no woman could be fully his companion in that dwelling, though hers would not be the fault, his would be the misfortune. BACON desired wealth, but he had no mean or slavish love of it. He coveted wealth only to spend it. When he gained riches after much struggle with poverty, he spent them lavishly, and he died poor. He loved place—he sued for it, he sought for it, with persistent industry. When, after many disappointments, he reached the highest point to which his ambition could aspire, he fell from it suddenly, fatally and finally. If all the crimes of which historians have accused BACON were real, they could not have exceeded the measure of his punishment. Persons there will be in every generation, who may believe in his guilt, but will yet lament the magnitude of his punishment. But so it would be, though the crimes charged against him were proved by indisputable evidence. The great in genius it is not easy to think wrong in morals, and if we *must* think, them wrong, we easily forgive them. It is upon our ignorant and ragged sinners that we inflict the most bloody stripes. BACON delighted in splendor, in pomp, in high and grand estate. This accorded with his personal tastes, but it is hardly what we look for in men of philosophic habits. Yet how short-lived were the glare and show for which BACON bartered his peace, his conscience and his good name! How much better it would have been, if BACON had, both as a man and a Chancellor, a nearer resemblance to Sir THOMAS MORE than to Cardinal WOLSEY

We do not presume, in this hasty article, to comment on BACON's genius and philosophy. These are not points that now want settling. If they did want it, the discussion would not be suited to the columns of a daily journal. We have lived in the faith that BACON's belongs to the select few of the world's greatest minds; we have gloried in the faith, and in that we still live. Even without knowledge, we would be willing to take our faith upon trust, since this trust has on its side the highest intellectual testimony of the last two centuries. We have ever been taught, and we still believe, that BACON's in belonging to the few select minds of our race, is also not only one among the greatest, but one among the most original. Yet we have heard, lately, that BACON's originality has been impeached. BACON, it is asserted, did not *invent* inductive philosophy. Of course he did not; else he would have invented human reasoning—for *induction* is as old as humanity and reasoning. SHAKESPEARE did not invent the drama—for the drama, too, is as old as humanity. BACON's method, it is insisted, had been indicated and urged by thinkers before his time. Suppose it had been. These thinkers had not *weight enough of power* to impress it on the *mind* of nations. To do this, required the Titanic genius of FRANCIS BACON. The doing of this was his own achievement and his grand peculiarity. Some northern rovers of the sea had found out—so it is stated—America before COLUMBUS, but COLUMBUS is none the less the discoverer of the Western Continent. He was the first that made the discovery a mighty reality. Persons, before HARVEY, suspected the circulation of the blood; HARVEY not only established the fact, but the *importance* of the fact. Persons before WATT, suggested the dynamic nature of steam; it was WATT, however, who organized steam for the infinite uses to which it has been, or ever will be applied. So it has been, is, and always will be, with whatever leading minds devise. The truth is, that originality does *not* consist in absolute novelty, but in a certain singular and powerful structure of thought, and in the effectual force of influence and inspiration that goes out from it. In this way BACON was original—and as surely as COLUMBUS was the guide of nations to America, BACON was the prophet of modern science. America would have been discovered without COLUMBUS, and science would have advanced without BACON; but no generous mind will think this a reason for denying to either of them his earned fame. But many of the principles laid down by BACON had been anticipated by others, and, indeed, copied from them by BACON without acknowledgment. Great minds, it must be admitted, are often great thieves. SHAKESPEARE takes a full third of his verses literally from others; and that is not the worst of it—but he often parodies, burlesques, and ridicules the wretches from whom he steals; yet he never once names or thanks them. We have heard people talk as if BACON were a useless superfluity in philosophy. We have heard them say that his philosophy had been all known to the ancients: nay, that there is nothing in it which may not be found in the school-room, or even in THOMAS AQUINAS. What a pity, then, that a stupid world should have waited so long for BACON! But, then, BACON also held and taught for truths extremely silly errors. So have some of the wisest and best men in all ages. We, in their times, should have had all their errors, and little of their wisdom or their goodness. We would, with SOCRATES, have sacrificed the cock to Esculaplus, but we probably should not have had the Socratic majesty of intellect or of moral heroism. No one doubts that Sir MATTHEW HALE was a virtuous man—a learned lawyer and an upright judge; yet he believed in witchcraft, and, without doubt or scruple, sent old women to the gallows for that imaginary crime. The importance in life of any great mind is not in the special truths which it teaches, but in the inspiring power which it exercises over human nature, not for a period, but for all time. ARISTOTLE is not useless, although men have long ago discarded his natural philosophy. PLATO is not without elevating influence, though men have ceased to find in his arguments their proofs of the soul's immortality. So it is now with BACON. Whatever may have been the particular influence of BACON's genius on the progress of modern science, modern science has got far beyond that influence; but the genius of BACON is still, and ever must be, a living power in the world of mind.

NEW BOOKS.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS; being an Attempt to trace to their Source Passages and Phrases in common use, chiefly from English authors, with a copious Verbal Index; 12mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY.

The design of this elegantly-printed volume is quite unique. Instead of offering, like other dictionaries of quotations, a collection of "elegant extracts" on selected subjects, its aim is to ascertain the paternity of the current phrases and passages familiar to the ear of every one, but whose origin is generally lost sight of and forgotten from their very adoption into the body of the written and spoken language of ordinary literary and social intercourse. Its execution implies an amount of reading perfectly appalling to think of. The whole series of British classics, from SHAKESPEARE, BACON and HOOKER, to TENNYSON and Mrs. BROWNING, must have been gone over and "contents noted," (in mercantile phraseology,) whenever the familiar word or sentence was met with. It is a curious study to observe what authors have most enriched the language with this current mental coinage—this verbal mintage which is recognized by all as sterling. SHAKESPEARE, of course, stands first in amount, one hundred pages are taken up with the recital of his contributions to the stock of popular allusions, quotations and references. The English version of the Bible is one of the other most copious sources, and of modern poets ALEXANDER POPE ranks highest, occupying thirty-four pages, while twenty suffice for MILTON, six for YOUNG, nine for COWPER, twelve for WORDSWORTH, six for THOMAS MOORE, and sevepteen for LORD BYRON. In thus tracing home the waifs and strays of literature, the editor (who is understood to be an accomplished bookseller of Boston,) has done a real service to letters, and his little manual should be on the desks of all who are studious of correctness, and conscientious in the matter of giving credit to whom credit is properly due. To that much enduring class, the editors of popular newspapers, who are expected to answer all the questions of their correspondents, from some encyclopedic fount of knowledge, this book must be a perfect treasure. There need be no further difficulty experienced in deciding in a moment to whom belong "When Greek meets Greek," &c., (LEE;) "Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest," (POPE;) "Comparisons are odorous," (SHAKESPEARE;) "No pent up Utica," &c., (SEWALL;) and the thousand and one other quotations of as general acceptance, whose source has long been the subject of wager, discussions, and disputes innumerable. A reference to the admirable verbal index of this book will settle all such questions at once and forever.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WORKS OF JEREMY TAYLOR, with some Account of the Author and his Writings. 16mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

"The Shakespeare of Divines" is now justly valued, not for the skill in casuistry which made him regard his huge *Ductor Dubitantium* (a Guide to the Doubting) as the chief corner-stone to his fame, not as the ready and active disputant, always prompt in polemic warfare, but for the poetical faculty that no amount of scholastic pedantry could extinguish, and the earnest sympathetic tone of his practical work which formed the portion of his writings that the author probably looked on as worthy of the least account. To his cotemporaries the Poet was overlaid by the Divine. To readers of the present day he shines out, illuminating many a dark and dusky recess where his Divinity is a secondary consideration when compared with the glowing imagery, the wealth of imagination, and the nervous, yet ornate and exuberant style, that stamp him one of the masters of his native language and literature. The selection before us will reach many readers who would want courage to attack the voluminous writings of TAYLOR, and is made with taste and discrimination. In preparing the sketch of his life, the best sources have been made free use of. The volume is got up in Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN's usual beautiful style.

FIVE YEARS OF PRAYER, with the Answers. By SAMUEL IRENEUS PRIME, Author of "The Power of Prayer," "Life of Dr. Murray," &c., 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is a companion volume to *The Power of Prayer*, a work by the same author, that has met with a circulation, during the five years that have passed since its publication, of full *one hundred thousand copies*, in its original form, and in the various languages of Continental Europe into which it has been translated. *Five Years of Prayer* is based on the same foundation—the history and results of the daily Fulton-street prayer-meeting, now an established institution of this City. It is not confined to this subject, but takes a wider range through the late religious movements and revivals in Great Britain and Ireland, France and Germany, as connected with and giving out of effectual fervent prayers. As a record of well-authenticated facts, that no skepticism can deny, the work will have a permanent value, and deserves a popularity equal to that enjoyed by its predecessor.

HELD IN BONDAGE; OR, GRANULTE DE VIGNE; A Tale of the Day. By OUEDE. "A young man married is a man that's married."—SHAKSPEARE. 2 volumes, 12 mo. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

This story, originally published in the *New Monthly Magazine*, introduces a new writer to the American public. We scarcely expect for it a wide popularity, for though unmistakable talent is displayed in parts, as a whole it is sadly wanting in proportion, and is too much spun out for the tastes of modern readers. The tone of the author is exclusively English, and the English of a small set, the fashionable military circles of the day. The scenes in the Crimea are vigorously written, though they do not much advance the plot.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The memory of OLIVER GOLDSMITH has at last received due honor in his native country. On the 5th of January, Mr. FOLEY's statue of the poet, was inaugurated by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (CARLISLE) and a company consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the authorities of Trinity College, and most of the distinguished residents of the Irish Capital. When the green drapery which covered the statue was withdrawn, Lord CARLISLE, in eloquent address, characterized the poet and humanist so dear to English Literature. Apropos to the locality of the statue he said: "*Here*, in front of his own University, when he was the obscure sizar—but when he has given occasion to every sizar since, to feel proud of his position,—even *here*, where we are told that he was laid prostrate by his brutal tutor Mr. WILDER—the goodliest of the city—rank, amiability, talent, and beauty are gathered around the first statue to pay honor to his genius, before London has erected a single statue in the open air to any of England's mighty bards." A companion statue to EDMUND BURKE, is proposed to be erected by the City of Dublin, and will doubtless soon be executed.

—Musical instruments seem to find historians who delight in tracing their progress from the first glimmerings of invention to the finished product of taste and mechanism. In addition to Mr. HOPKINS' *Work on the Organ*, and Mr. RIMBAULT's *History of the Piano-forte*, well known to musical amateurs, there is just published in London *The History of the Violin and other Instruments Played with the Bow, from the Remotest Times to the Present; also, An Account of the Principal Makers, English and Foreign.* By WILLIAM SANDYS, F. S. A., and S. FORSTER. In one volume, octavo, with many engravings.

— Books relating to America, ancient and modern, continue to be announced in European publishers' lists, and show how wide is the influence exercised by one continent on the other. Among those shortly forthcoming are *Alexander Hamilton and His Cotemporaries; or, The Rise of the American Constitution*, by C. J. RIETHMULLER; *Forty Years in America*, by THOMAS LOW NICHOLS, M. D., a gentleman we believe formerly well known as connected with the periodical press of New-York. The announcement of his London publisher informs the world that "few men have had wider or better opportunities of observing the life, progress and disruption of a great nation for nearly half a century. He has resided in twenty-three States, and is personally acquainted with the most influential men of all parties. The work is got out in handsome style, at the highest current price for new books, thirty-two shillings sterling for two volumes octavo. *Mexico, Ancient and Modern*, a translation of the exhaustive work of MICHEL CHEVALIER, on everything connected with the resources of that country, also in two volumes, octavo. *Torn Leaves from the Chronicles of the Ancient Nations of America*, is the enigmatical title of another work, of which no explanation is yet offered; it will comprise eighty-three photographs, from original drawings by Don TITO VISINO, in quarto. The above are all to appear in London. At Paris is lately issued a pamphlet that must be of singular interest, though it has been apparently overlooked by our publishers; it is, *The Confederate States of America Visited in 1863; A Memoir Addressed to S. M. Napoleon III.*, by M. C. GIRARD, and is considered to possess a semi-official character.

—A Shakesperian labor of love is on the point of appearing, that, for the devotion to its subject required, must rank second only to Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE's famous *Concordance* to the writings of the great dramatist. Its editor is JOHN B. MARSH, of Manchester, and his work is entitled *The Reference Shakespeare, a Memorial Edition of Shakespeare's Plays, containing 11,600 References.* The model followed is the marginal reference plan of our English Bibles. Every subject on which SHAKESPEARE has more than one saying, is connected by means of a reference in the margin. There are 372 subjects, illustrated by 6,504 separate passages, connected by 11,600 references. The size of the work is not mentioned, but the price seems sufficiently moderate (twenty shillings) for the labor which such an undertaking must demand.

—Mr. WENWOOD READE's Book on *Savage Africa* is at length published. Though he was not so fortunate as to meet with a gorilla, he has paid much attention to what may be called the mythical zoology of Africa, including unicorns, men with tails, rocs, or gigantic birds that figure in the *Arabian Nights*, &c. Unicorns, indeed, he is a believer in, and has little doubt that such an animal has existed; and, though possibly now extinct, may yet be found to have concealed himself, when flying from firearms, in those "vast forest wastes of Central Africa which are uninhabited and unexplored." He also carefully examined the extant vestiges of the Guanches, an old extinct race of inhabitants of the Cape de Verde and Canary Islands, now chiefly known by their mummied remains. He comes to the conclusion that they were of Libyan origin, although it is not possible to identify them with any particular tribe.

—The report of Mr. D'ISRAELI's receiving a large legacy from a lady totally unknown to him turns out to be correct, and from the terms of the bequest it appears to be a testimony of admiration and approval of his literary, and not his political career. The testatrix was a widow lady, a Mrs. WILLIAMS, of Ter Mohum, Devonshire. In the terms of the will the legacy is left him, "In testimony of my affection and my approbation and admiration of his efforts to vindicate the race of Israel." The entire amount he will receive is not stated; the personal property alone exceeds £40,000 or $200,000, and there is real estate, &c. The will was proved by Mr. D'ISRAELI as executor and residuary legatee, so that it appears no scruples prevent him from the enjoyment of such a windfall as it has fallen to the lot of few authors to receive.

—Mr. GEO. P. PUTNAM announces an enterprise of some importance—a condensation of Dr. SMITH's "Dictionary of the Bible"—"the three volumes to be compressed into one large royal octavo, edited by an eminent American scholar and divine." The success of such an undertaking, will, of course, depend on the skill displayed in its execution. It is proposed to omit or condense some of the voluminous and abstruse discussion and dissertations, but to preserve all established facts, and every essential contribution to the immense fund of positive knowledge, that the work is so rich in.

—The growing demand for fine books in this country, which has pushed the price of large paper copies of GRANT WHITE's *Shakespeare*, and the Riverside impression of BACON's works, from three dollars a volume up to ten or twelve, has induced Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN to put to press a very limited edition of their great collection of the English Poets on large paper, making a series of beautiful library volumes in octavo, at the subscription price of $1,75 per volume. From the absence of copyright restriction, this is well known to be a more comprehensive collection of the poets than can ever be published in England, and in this improved shape it surpasses in execution any similar series ever projected.

—A fine library edition of Dr. DRAPER's *History of the Intellectual Development of Modern Europe* will be published in London by Messrs. BELL & DALDY, successors to Mr. WM. PICKERING, in two volumes, octavo, with portrait of the author. An Italian translation of this same work is on the point of appearing at Turin.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARKANSAS.

The undersigned, citizens of Arkansas, having been on to Washington, D. C., and consulted with the authorities, are happy to announce that an opportunity will be afforded, harmonizing with the action of our late State Convention, to permanently reorganize our State Government, and that for this purpose a popular election will be held in March, A. D. 1864.

The bare announcement ought to thrill every lover of humanity—of his country, and of law and order, with unspeakable joy.

Need we offer argument or appeal to induce you to act?

In rebellion is anarchy and sorrow—and anguish, desolation and ruin irretrievable!

In coming home to the Government of our fathers, is peace, happiness, protection and hope for the future.

We have been through much of the North, and observed closely. The long and bitter agitation of the Slavery question, and this cruel and bloody war, have not been able to crush out of the hearts of Northern people their love for their Southern brothers. We will not be received back sullenly and bitterly, but by rejoicings and illuminations all over a happy land. They sympathize over our sufferings and sorrows, and with open hands and willing hearts are ready to do their utmost to alleviate them when we return. But they are determined. They are wealthy, powerful in numbers and resources, and full of the war spirit. They will never give up the Government. They know they can maintain and save it, and they mean to do it—even if the last of us should go down to bloody graves.

We hope every man who loves his country and his home will go to work. There can surely be no need of further delay upon our part.

To our brothers and friends who are yet in rebellion we desire to say that an opportunity is offered to lay down your arms, save the remnant of your property, and come in to the support of the Government. It is not humiliating. Your names are blazoned upon history as gallant soldiers. The North, and that portion of the South, against which you have fought, will concede your heroism, how much soever they may condemn your course. Then be men. Be sublimer heroes than when you flamed in battle. Come back, and the world and good men will love and applaud you. Trust not to demagogues and ruined politicians. They are wrecked and hopeless, and would destroy the last one of you in the mad attempt to save themselves. Every day your numbers diminish, and your hopes depart, and your future darkens. You owe it to suffering wives and impoverished children, to ruined communities and destroyed society, to your country and humanity, to abandon a struggle that is wrong and hopeless.

To the refugees from our State, who are scattered all over the land, we urge you to come home and help us. Your principles have been tested in a crucible of fire. Your patriotism is noble and sublime. Many of your former abusers are now your most ardent admirers, and would urge you to return and give them your aid.

To one and all with united hearts and hands, let us make a noble effort to rescue our distressed and bleeding State from the grasp of her oppressors—and with the sympathy of all good men, and the aid of the National Government, we will again be free.

JOSIAH SNOW, SAMUEL D. BELAUTE,
JOHN KIRKWOOD, ISAAC C. MILLS,
EDWARD W. GANTT.

Papers favorable to the cause please copy.

THE CONFISCATION QUESTION.

Two Questions Confounded—Mr. Lincoln's Course the True One.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864.

In the discussions upon the Confiscation question, two things essentially different have been sometimes confounded. An act of Confiscation—supposing that there is no constitutional impediment,—may require the perpetual forfeiture of estates, and yet may be quite limited in its application to individuals. On the other hand, the act may restrict the forfeiture to the lifetime of the traitor, according to the popular and generally received interpretation of the Constitution, while it may be universally enforced against all who have borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. It is obvious that the latter would be by far the more harsh and cruel policy of the two; and that the real question to be decided, as it regards the humanity of the Confiscation Act, is not one of perpetual or temporary forfeiture, but of its partial or universal enforcement.

The Act of July 17, 1862, provided for the seizure of all the estate and property of rebels, and its appropriation to the support of the Army of the United States. This was deemed by many, and by the President, as going beyond the warrant of the Constitution, which declares that "No attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted." The joint resolution of the same date with the act, which was the ground upon which the President gave his sanction to the law, was intended to confine the forfeiture within the meaning of the Constitution, as expressed in this third section of the third article. But, in drawing up the resolution, its authors adopted what they deemed equivalent words, instead of the words themselves of the Constitution. The joint resolution declares: "Nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the *real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.*" These terms assume the question in controversy, and decide that the real estate of an offender cannot be forfeited in perpetuity, but only while he lives; and that immediately upon his death, whether in battle against his country or on the gallows for treason, his real estate immediately reverts to his innocent heirs. It also follows, that if his participation in treason and rebellion should not involve a degree of guilt sufficient to warrant his execution, but only imprisonment for a long term of years, or for life, in that case his innocent heirs would be punished to a far greater extent than if his crime had been greater.

I will not undertake to indorse, but merely to state the grounds upon which this popular and generally received interpretation of the Constitution has been questioned, and upon which the United States District Judge for Eastern Virginia has disregarded it in a recent decision. It is by this school of thinkers that an amendment to the joint resolution has been proposed, and it must be allowed that they are not unreasonable in asking that the case should go to the Supreme Court upon its constitutional merits, unincumbered by the paraphrase contained in the original joint resolution. They only ask that the very words of the Constitution should be substituted for the paraphrase.

The first impression would certainly be against the new theory of constitutional construction. The words as above quoted from the third section of the third article, are that "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." But it is maintained with a good deal of plausibility, that this clause was intended in the first place, to abolish the then existing English law, which, originating in a harsh and barbarous age, declared that a conviction of treason so completely attainted and corrupted the blood of the offender that his innocent children could not inherit property from their grandfather, or other ancestor through him. In a word, that the line of descent and the tie of kindred was severed between the parents and the offspring of the traitor; and secondly, the clause, it is contended, abolishes another barbarous English practice, by which the estates of men were forfeited long after their death, for acts which might have been legitimate at the time. Attainder was in two ways under English law and usage. It might be by Act of Parliament, or by verdict of a jury. The former power was denied to Congress by a clause of section eight, article first; and this third section of article third declares that attainder resulting from conviction of treason shall not so corrupt the blood as to cut off the innocent children of the offender from the right of inheritance to their grandfather; and it is maintained that the limitation in the last words, "except during the life of the person attainted," refer not to the duration of the forfeiture, but to the time of declaring it. In a word, that the attainder and forfeiture must take place during the man's lifetime, and not afterward. In support of this interpretation it is contended that the word "except" is equivalent to "unless," and that its use in that sense was more common at the era of the Constitution than in our days. Substituting "unless" in the sentence, therefore, and it would seem to imply what the new theorists contend for. The sentence, "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, *unless* during the life of the person attainted," would undoubtedly be an imperfect way of asserting that the forfeiture, to be effective, must take place during the life of the offender. It may be questioned, however, if we ought to impute such inaccuracy of expression to the framers of an instrument which is remarkable for perspicuity. On the other hand, the clause as it stands in the Constitution, is, to say the least, less clear than could be desired.

There are other criticisms upon the clause, but these, I believe, are the principal ones. In a very doubtful case the public judgment will incline in favor of that interpretation which is clearly within constitutional limits. The new theorists may be correct, but it would still be legitimate to confine the forfeiture to the lifetime of the offender; whereas, if they are incorrect, an act confiscating estates in perpetuity could not be upheld. Confiscation during the life of the party is certainly an awkward and inconvenient business, and if consistent with the Constitution, it would be better to make the forfeiture perpetual, where it is thought to be deserved, but public convenience must yield to the stern barriers of the fundamental law.

As I intimated at the outset, the harshness of a law of forfeiture for treason depends not upon its completeness in particular cases, but upon the extent of its enforcement. If the Confiscation Act, even as modified by the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, were universally enforced, after the suppression of the rebellion, against all who have participated in it, the Southern country would be reduced to a degree of wretchedness which can only find a parallel in the devastating inroads of Tamarlane or Attilla. Every family would be driven out houseless and homeless, except in those cases where the father and brothers had suffered death by execution. Laws must be general, and must hold out the terrors of punishment to all offenders: but the idea that the suppression of a rebellion is to be followed by wholesale and indiscriminate executions and confiscations, is as wild and ridiculous as it is inhuman. Such barbarity has never been inflicted on a conquered people by a civilized conqueror; and the Government of the United States would forfeit all claims to the sympathy and respect of mankind, if it were for one moment to listen to the thoughtless counsel of those ardent patriots who esteem any relenting toward the enemies of the Union as evidence of lukewarmness. But the same law—or another of the same session as that which denounces such indiscriminate punishments, has wisely intrusted the President with a dispensing power, which he has in his Amnesty Proclamation indicated his wish to exercise, whenever the rebels will listen to reason, or whenever the masses shall be at liberty to accept his liberal offer of pardon. The flippant talk of dispossessing the entire landed class of the South of their estates, and settling them by the conquering race, cannot be fully understood by those who indulge in it. It is simply monstrous, and will not be listened to for a moment by the just and humane policy, humanity, Christianity and civilization all concur in approval of the wise and enlightened course which the President has taken. OBSERVER.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

How the Winter Time is Passed—Perfecting the Picket Service, and Other Measures for Improving the Efficiency of the Army—Amusements—The New-York Soldiers and Gov. Seymour's Intentions—Desertions from Lee's Army.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

In an army like this—in cantonments for the Winter—there are few transactions interesting to that class of people who expect to hear of a battle at least as often as once a week, or else are despondent and ready to find fault with every one, from the President down to the lowest subordinate who wears a uniform; but to those who are reasonable in their expectations, and have any sympathy at all in common with the soldier, the welfare of the army as a whole, and the cause, there is much more transpiring of interest to them than I am at liberty to record: and while very properly prohibited from even alluding to the details of many matters, it is not improper to allude to what results are looked forward to with confidence. It will not, I predict, prove to be a misfortune that the army is compelled to remain inactive during the Winter months, for the time is not wasted as too many, thoughtlessly, profess to believe. True, many frivolities are indulged in, and many things are done which do not exactly pertain to the special service for which this army was placed in the field; nevertheless officers and men alike, to be efficient as they should be, must have some relaxation, some relief from the constant drain upon their mental and physical powers while engaged in actual field service. In a word, the soldiers need a change of duties, such as can be attended to without any material relaxation in discipline, and Winter, with all its inclement weather, is as necessary as a season of rest for an army as night is to the welfare of mankind. The troops are comfortably quartered, and while the most rigid discipline is practiced, they have sources of rational amusement at hand, which are frequently drawn upon. Dancing, horseback riding, base ball, cricket and reviews are a few of the various ways in which the soldiers employ their time; and the genial influence of woman, too—thanks to those high in authority—is once more felt by those who have been deprived for months of this ennobling influence. The army is graced to-day by the presence of hundreds of fair ladies—the mothers, wives and daughters of both officers and men. The deference and attention paid them, suggests sometimes the pleasing illusion that they are angels from another world, and the watchful care over them is through fear that they may suddenly expose a pair of wings and vanish in ethereal space. In Winter quarters the soldiers also get much needed rest, and the change of duty is to them as beneficial in its effects as a change of scene to the invalid; the soldier is reinvigorated, and better prepared to meet with true spirit the dangers incident to the battle-field.

This season is also particularly taken advantage of to improve the soldier in picket duty, the most responsible he is at any time called upon to perform; for upon that depends the safety of an army in the field at all times. In this particular this army was never so efficient before as now. So thoroughly is this matter attended to, it is next to impossible for a man on duty to be surprised. And this state of things has only been brought about by adopting the most severe measures; for example, in the Third Cavalry Division (Gen. KILPATRICK'S,) last week, one Captain, for not turning out his guard promptly to receive the officer of the day, was sentenced by a court-martial to be mulcted six months' pay, and be reprimanded. Another officer, for some comparatively trifling neglect of duty, had his pay stopped for three months, accompanied by a reprimand. Both of these sentences have been approved. In the same Division, at the request of the Commanding General, a Board of Commission has been appointed to examine officers, with a view of getting rid of men holding offices, the duties of which they are, from any cause whatever, incompetent to discharge. These particulars are stated not as having any special interest in themselves, except as an indication that the efficiency of our troops is constantly borne in mind. This is so throughout the whole army, and reply upon it, when the Spring campaign opens, both enemy and friends will be surprised to see how much our troops have improved in the art of war. The practical effects of this close discipline, is indeed already beginning to produce results, as was manifested only a few days ago, when fifty or more of the enemy crossed at Ely's Ford, and attempted to make a raid within our lines. They were repulsed and forced to retire across the river, leaving several of their dead and wounded behind, without having accomplished one single object of their mission.

The most notable affairs of the present week were a ball in the Third Corps, at which were present about 150 ladies; a review and drill of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Cavalry Division in presence of a large number of ladies, Gens. GREGG, OWENS, HAYES, CALDWELL and other officers; and last, but not least, though the affair did take place in Washington—it may very properly be charged to this army, for it was so largely represented there—the twentieth anniversary of the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, which was celebrated at the National Hotel Hall by the Sons of Michigan—an organized society, of which Judge EDWARDS, Land Office Commissioner, is President—by a festival worthy the State and occasion commemorated. Several hours were passed pleasantly, sociably, and, no doubt, profitably, in eating, dancing and social converse. Besides a goodly number of the daughters of Michigan, there were present Gens. Augur, Meigs Pleasanton and Custer; Congressmen Chandler, Howard, Upson, Beaman, Longyear, Baldwin, Kellogg and Driggs; Cols. Gray, Mann, Alger and some forty or more field and line officers, belonging to the Michigan Cavalry Brigade. The guests as well as the society are much indebted to the following named gentlemen for the excellent manner in which everything was conducted on this occasion:

Committee of Arrangements.—Hon. Charles Upson; Hon. A. C. Baldwin; Hon. John F. Driggs; Dr. H. J. Aivord; Capt. P. P. Barnard; Capt. Don G. Lovell; Daniel T. Pierce; W. O. Avery.

Managers.—Hon. J. W. Longyear; O. A. Stevens; F. S. Reynolds; W. H. Seward; Maj. J. M. Norvell; Maj. H. C. Grout; Capt. W. H. Clipperton; Lieut. G. R. Alvord; Daniel T. Pierce.

Just at this time the New-York soldiers are much exercised as to the probability of Gov. SEYMOUR vetoing any bill that may be passed by the present Legislature, allowing them to vote. This matter is every where the subject of conversation, and the latest news in regard to it is eagerly sought for; the general feeling, however, seems to be that no man or party dare deprive them of their right of suffrage.

I am firmly convinced, from what deserters from the enemy who have recently come within our lines say, that if the rebel army under LEE knew the lenient manner in which they would be treated, one-half would desert within the next month. Deserters are coming in steadily every day; at one point two crossed to-day, four yesterday, ten the day before, and so it is at every available point—more or less coming in each day. A deserter who came in yesterday, reported that a brigade of North Carolinians attempted to desert in a body, the present week, when a force of South Carolina troops was brought out to stop them, and a severe fight ensued. This story may explain the cause of the firing heard on the same day, which before has not been accounted for. The Louisania troops are quite as discontented as those from North Carolina. It is very generally known that most of the Louisania regiments are made up of foreigners and Northern men; these have all become heartily disgusted with the war, and desert at every opportunity. Two non-commissioned officers who recently came in, were both from the North—one from Grand Rapids, Mich., and the other from New-York. One of them says all of his company had deserted except ten, when he left, and that of the ten, only one was a Southern man. A few thousand copies of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, circulated on the opposite bank of the Rapidan, would do much toward depleting the rebel ranks—but now they know nothing of it as a general thing, except by hearing, a means of communication extensively abused, particularly in the rebel army.

There was no truth whatever in the extensively published report a few days since, that the enemy effected a crossing at Raccoon Ford.

Just at this time, in fact for the last week, the weather has been delightful; for two days past it has been uncomfortably warm. E. A. PAUL

The Weather—How the New Call is Received—Deserters—Suffering Army Refugees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 3, 1864.

Winter is again upon us. During the last twelve hours the mercury has fallen below the freezing point, a piercing wind is blowing through the camps, penetrating every crevice, reminding the occupants of tents and log-houses that, after all, these habitations are not quite so comfortable in cold, blustering weather as a good brick house, or even a well made wooden one. The veterans are beginning to return to their old camps, perfectly satisfied, in most cases, to get back again. A majority of the soldiers, who did not at first reënlist, and those who have become eligible since, by the lapse of time, have now reënlisted, and gone home.

The proclamation of the President, calling for additional troops, meets with general favor in the army. "Now, I believe," said a battle-scarred veteran to me, after reading the call, "that the Government is in earnest, and the rebel armies will be crushed at an early day;" and after saying that, he called for three cheers for the President, which were given with a will by all the soldiers within sound of his voice.

Deserters from the rebel ranks continue to come in more or less every day—four is about the average number that comes through the lines each day at a point guarded by one division—say a space of ten miles. The moment a deserter reaches a picket he invariably shows his entire ignorance of the President's Amnesty Proclamation by asking anxiously as to what disposition will be made of him; when told, they invariably express their satisfaction at having escaped from the rule of JEFF. DAVIS & Co., and ask why it is that efforts are not made to furnish the rebel army with copies of the proclamation. Strange as it may appear, while the enemy in front of Gen. GRANT have been supplied with these documents, and as a consequence thousands of them have availed themselves of its terms, not a single copy, it is believed, has been seen in LEE'S army; at all events that is the united testimony of all with whom I have conversed. Several thousand copies of that proclamation could be judiciously disposed of across the Rapidan—with what effect may be imagined, when men now desert the rebel ranks in squads without knowing what their fate may be upon reaching our lines. An intelligent man, who recently came in, says that the rebel officers are much alarmed at the disaffection in their ranks, not only as manifested in the numoer of deserters, but in various other ways. He says in the regiment to which he belonged there was little or no discipline, the officers endeavoring to control their men by personal attention and acts of kindness, rather than resorting to punishment, fearing that the latter course would break out in open mutiny or dersertion. I give these statements for just what they are worth, and for one do not think that the rebel ranks will be so thinned by Spring that they cannot offer battle, but as evidence of internal weakness, and one of the elements that is gnawing at the very vitals of the so-called Confederacy.

One who has not visited Culpepper County during the present Winter cannot form any idea of the large number of families partly or wholly supported by the officers of this army. Nearly all of the able-bodied men who belong here are dead or are now in the rebel ranks. The merciless Conscription Act of the head schemers in iniquity has left many women and children without their natural protectors upon whom they were dependent for their daily bread. Some of these people, it is true, are still avowedly Secessionists, but, by far, the larger part—being small or non-slaveholders—have no interest whatever in the rebellion; a majority of this class, wherever you find them, at home as prisoners of war and even in the rebel ranks, express this opinion; that they see and feel now, if never before, that the war is to sustain the pretensions of an effeminate aristocracy, which has solely for its basis the ownership of human flesh. No man with a heart in his bosom can be a disinterested spectator when helpless women and children are suffering for the actual necessaries of life. The officers of this command, I am proud in being able to say, have never failed to extend aid in all proper cases; and in some instances their contributions have been large. Under an order, it is true, families in actual want can purchase supplies; but a majority of those thus situated have no money to purchase what they need—and hence the necessity of giving them money. E. A. PAUL.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE IN SOUTH-STREET.

Inquest on the Body of the Victim—The Prisoner Committed for Trial.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest at the New-York Hospital on the body of WM. SMITH, the man who was shot by DANIEL BROOKS at the saloon of JOHN H. MCKINLEY, No. 93 South-street, at an early hour on Tuesday morning last, a pretty full account of which has been published in the TIMES. Below we give all the testimony that is material in the case, and also the verdict of the jury. There is considerable interest manifested in regard to the matter in certain circles, and this arises no doubt from the fact that the prisoner, DANIEL BROOKS, is known to be a man of some wealth and position in society.

John Flynn testified that he resided at No. 343 Water-street; that at the time in question he was in McKinley's saloon; three men came in and walked up to the bar; two of them were colored, and I don't know whether the other one was colored or not; they asked for drinks and were refused; one of the men ran out and went away; another one stood at the bar, and the third one, who is the prisoner, followed the deceased, who had followed the man that ran out; the prisoner made a remark to deceased, when the latter shoved him, and told him to get out of the door; the prisoner drew a pistol, when deceased ran and jumped over the bar; as he went over he struck a "Tom and Jerry" bowl and fell; while he was down the prisoner leaned over the bar and fired the pistol at him; deceased exclaimed, "I'm shot;" the prisoner then turned round and threatened to shoot us all: I ran away and went into the rear yard; the prisoner seemed to be sober.

Wm. Barry testified: I reside at No. 67 Madison-street; I work in the fish market; I was in McKinley's saloon on Tuesday morning last, at the time of the shooting affray referred to by the preceding witness; three men came in; one was white, and two were dark colored; they called for drinks, and were refused by the deceased; some confusion then took place, and after a time I saw the prisoner draw a pistol similar to the one now shown; at the time he did so he was in the street, just outside the door; he went into the saloon, and I followed him; before I got in so as to see I heard a pistol shot; I looked in a moment after the shot, and saw the prisoner standing in front of the bar; I heard the deceased, who was behind it, say "I am shot;" I shouted for the police, and soon a policeman came and took the accused into custody.

Dr. Foster, of the New-York Hospital, testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased; that he found a gun or pistol-shot wound, large enough to admit the end of one's little finger, on the right side, between the first and second ribs; the ball extended backward and downward as far as it was thought prudent to trace it. Smith died of his wounds on the morning of the 4th inst.

VERDICT.

We, the Jury, find that WM. SMITH, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of DANIEL BROOKS, on the 2nd day of February, 1864.

The accused was then examined by the Coroner, and in answer to the usual questions he answered as follows: "I am 36 years of age; was born in Baltimore, and reside at No. 80 Wooster-street; by occupation I am a hairdresser; as to the charge of homicide, preferred against me, I say I am not guilty; I have a defence, which I reserve for my trial, at which time I will produce witnesses to prove it." Coroner NAUMANN then committed BROOKS to the Tombs to await an examination by the Grand Jury. The accused, through his counsel, Mr. C. S. SPENCER, says that, on his trial, he will prove a state of facts quite different from that developed before the Coroner. The deceased was 28 years of age, and a native of this State.

The Supervisors' Committee.

PAYMENTS OF BOUNTY AGAIN RESUMED.

The payment of bounties to recruits was resumed yesterday morning by the Supervisors' Committee, in consequence of the Legislature having passed the bill to legalize the substitute, relief and bounty ordinances of this county. It passed the Assembly yesterday, and was immediately transmitted to Gov. SEYMOUR, and probably has already received his signature in approval. This news ought to have the effect of making it an easier matter for the Comptroller to get all the money he wants to keep the Volunteer Committee busy. Yesterday the Broadway Bank subscribed $100,000 to the Bounty Fund, the Bank of North America $20,000, and $11,000 were subscribed by individuals.

Ninth Army Corps.

APPEAL FROM MAJOR-GEN. BURNSIDE.

Authority having been given to the undersigned to recruit the Ninth Army Corps to fifty thousand men for special service, to be hereafter designated by the War Department, he earnestly appeals to the citizens of New-York to assist in filling up the following veteran regiments of this corps belonging to their State—the Forty-sixth and Fifty-first.

He calls upon all having the good of the country and the triumph of our arms at heart, to use every effort to help on this work, by voting large bounties from the respective towns and counties, by procuring recruits, assisting recruiting officers, and by such other means as an ardent patriotism may suggest. In no place can volunteers be so useful to the cause, and so soon become good soldiers, as in the ranks of veteran organizations under experienced officers.

The undersigned has every hope that the loyal people of New-York will soon send these regiments back to the field with full ranks, to bear a proud part in the closing scenes of this glorious war.

Col. CHARLES W. C. GRUNDA, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, is appointed Chief of the recruiting service of the Ninth Army Corps for New-York, temporarily, with headquarters at No. 598 Broadway. All communications relative to that service will be addressed to him.

Recruiting stations have been established in the various sections of the State. Recruits will be received at them, or by any Provost-Marshal.

(Signed,) A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General.

The Colored Regiments on Riker's Island.

The Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Regiments, United States Colored Troops, are still quartered on Riker's Island. A number of colored women, emulating the practice of white ladies, have erected stoves, comfortable cots, and are dispensing luxuries to the sick of the two regiments. From a report of the Surgeon on the island, it appears that 75 men, belonging to the Twentieth—also nearly as many of the Twenty-sixth—are utterly incapable of doing the duty of soldiers, as they are suffering from various forms of disease. Even idiots have been passed, and mustered into the service. Of course these men will have to be discharged. A handsome set of colors will shortly be presented to the two regiments. Messrs. TIFFANY & Co. are manufacturing the flags—the design for which has been executed by E. LEUTZE, the celebrated historical painter. An address, written by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq., will be delivered on the occasion. Yesterday the Loyal League Club received from the Secretary of War the confirmation of officers appointed by the Loyal League. Annexed are their names:

Colonel, N. B. Bartrum; Lieutenant-Colonel, Andrew E. Mather; Major, N. P. Wells; Surgeon, Thos. Cusning, Asstant-Surgeon, O. S. Belden; Second Assistant-Surgeon, David Stephens; Quartermaster, Caspar Golderman; Captains, James S. Gold, George A. Foster, H. H. Rouse, John C. Barnaby, E. S. Wage, S. P. Putnam, Albert B. Hull; First Lieutenants, Edwin G. Davis, Norman R. Martin, D. T. Pillsworth, Martin Cooper; Second Lieutenants, John J. Thomas, Byron F. Strong, W. Minm Von Ornum, Charles A. Briggs, Mortimer F. Smith, Isaac G. Gardiner, Benj. Auribirster, Parley Eaton, John Hubberston, Burns Trumbly.

Colonel, William Silliman; Lieutenant-Colonel, W. B. Guernsey; Surgeon, James Ugelow; Assistant-Surgeons, William F. Morgan, J. S. Whittaker; Quartermaster, Austin W. Alvord; Captains, Cyrus G. Dyer, William H. Prickett, H. S. Salisbury; First-Lieutenant, William Davenport; Second-Lieutenants, Buell A. Mann, Andrew H. Hart, A. A. Van Gulider, Eugene S. Barnes, Charles H. Mathison, Ellery L. Miller, J. H. Watrous, A. P. Van Sandford, James C. Spey, John H. Swirtfarger.

Permission has also been granted the Loyal League Club to raise a third regiment, to be known as the Thirty-first Regiment United Stated Colored Troops.

Home for Disabled Soldiers.

FRANK MOORE, Esq., the well-known originator and editor of the *Rebellion Record*, some time since conceived the plan of an institution which should afford a respectable and comfortable abode and support to disabled soldiers, without putting them in the degrading position of paupers, nourished by charity. Mr. MOORE has matured his plan, and secured the funds to set it in operation. The institution is intended to be within easy reach of the City, and is to consist of a large farm, shops, and a dwelling-house. The latter is to be arranged so as to give each soldier respectable apartments. Any disabled soldier desiring to enter may do so for not less than a year, term renewable at pleasure. On entering he allots his pension to the institution for the agreed time only, and is thereby entitled to apartment, food and clothing; in short, to a comfortable maintenance. He may work or not at his trade, or on the farm or garden. If he does, his earnings are his own, except a small allowance to the institution to pay expenses.

Some fifty of the gentlemen interested, who are among our very first citizens, held a private meeting on Monday evening last, adopted the title at the head of this article, and appointed a committee to secure a charter for the Home. A public meeting, to interest the masses of our citizens in the plan, will be held and announced in due season. Apparently it would be difficult to plan a more sagacious means of securing happiness to the heroes who have risked their lives for their country, and lost in the struggle the means of competing on even terms with unwounded civilians.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

The case of HARKNESS LITTLE was continued yesterday morning. The evidence for the prosecution closed, and Mr. WM. F. KINTZING opened the case for the defence, contending, in a forcible speech, that the prisoner had only used such means as circumstances justified him in using for his own safety. He defined the law in relation to manslaughter in the various degrees, and closed by appealing to the Jury not to send to the State Prison a man whose character had always been good, and who had only used violence in self-defence. Very few witnesses were produced by the defence, and after a charge from the Judge, the jury retired, returning soon after with a verdict of justifiable homicide. The prisoner openly expressed his gratitude to his counsel, WM. F. KINTZING and JOHN H. ANTHON, who had been assigned by the Court, and defended him in the ablest manner, without fee or reward.

ADOLPH LOWENTHAL was placed at the bar, charged with stealing $170 from a soldier named MANN. He plead not guilty, and Mr. SPENCER appeared as his counsel.

Peter Mann was sworn for the prosecution. He said that he was a United States Volunteer; that last New Year's Day he met the prisoner in Chatham-street; went to take a drink with him; prisoner took him to a place which he said was his photograph gallery; while there he went to sleep on a sofa and was robbed of his pocket-book, containing $170; he was intoxicated; and the next thing he knew he found himself in the Tombs.

The case was not finished when the court adjourned.

An Appeal to the New-Jersey Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you have the kindness to expostulate with the President and Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad in behalf of the ladies of the neighboring cities, who are obliged frequently to pass through the ferry-house at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

Modern civilization exacts comforts for the use of ladies and children traveling, in regard to which these gentlemen appear to be entirely indifferent.

Many of us are in the habit of going to New-York to do our shopping, or to make visits and to meet our husbands as they return home in the afternoon trains at the Cortlandt-street ferry-house. The comfort of a decent withdrawing-room, with a table on which we might lay off our bonnets, and a mirror at which we could arrange our disheveled tresses, and a washstand at which we could cool our own, or our children's dusty hands, after a summer's day in the city, before we commence a journey of from ten to thirty miles in the cars, would be most welcome, and gracious indulgences; but of these, we will say nothing just now, in our unspeakable disgust at the utterly abominable state in which the meagre conveniences that are provided, are left.

Will you, Mr. Editor, entreat these gentlemen, for the sake of their own wives and children, as well as for those of other people, to provide against this coming season, some improvements on the present state of things at the Cortlandt street Ferry House?

FEBRUARY 5, 1864. MATRON.

The Winslow Will Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegraphic dispatch published in your paper this morning, in regard to the Winslow Will Case, was singularly untrue by reason of its omissions of truth.

During the trial on Wednesday last, the cross-examination of the second wife was deferred at the instance of her counsel, accompanied by an intimation that terms of compromise would be proposed in the evening. An offer was accordingly made in her behalf, which was accepted with some additions and modifications yesterday morning, and then the opposition to the will being withdrawn, it was confirmed by consent and without costs to either party. Under the compromise, the daughters of Mr. WINSLOW receive all his city real estate, valued by Mr. CLINTON GILBERT, in his testimony on the trial, at $210,000 and cash in addition, amounting in all to upward of a quarter of a million of dollars. I make this communication because, if the public are interested in knowing anything about the result of this protracted litigation, they should know the whole truth. Your obedient servant, WM. CURTIS NOYES,

One of the Counsel for the Children.

FEBRUARY 5, 1864.

Commercial College.

Thursday evening BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College was inaugurated at its new rooms, No. 937 Broadway. The attendance was very large and the ladies well represented. The rooms are admirably arranged for a commercial education, having an exchange, insurance, telegraph, transportation and post-office, a bank and stores.

Hon. HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., who presided, made a short speech. He said this City was ahead of all others, not only in the ordinary branches of education, but also in those for all the relations of life; yet until now it had needed a system of commercial education, and that there was no reason why that should not hold as high and important a position as any other branch. He then introduced PETER COOPER, "whose heart, hand and purse were in the work."

Mr. COOPER said that not much could be expected from one whose life had been almost entirely devoted to mechanical pursuits; that knowledge had always been a tremendous power in the world, that properly applied it was one of God's best gifts to man; he was pleased that BRYANT & STRATTON had opened a college to give the much needed commercial education, that the success of all business men depended upon their knowledge of their business, and their character for honor and integrity. His remarks were received with much applause.

Mr. A. V. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, hoped that this college would be successful, and that in time one would be established in every Ward in the City.

Gen. GEO. C. STRONG being called for, expressed his pleasure at seeing the new enterprise; he remembered when it commenced, about eleven years ago, in Cleveland; it was now represented in nineteen cities of the Union. When he crossed the Mississippi he saw the sign of BRYANT & STRATTON, and was pleased to see it. He hoped when this rebellion was crushed it would be in every city in the Union. [Applause.] He was glad to see so many ladies present. He had seen during his travels that there was no country in the world where the ladies were so loved and respected as in this. [Immense applause.] It was a great benefit as well as pleasure to the present generation to have such men as PETER COOPER. [Applause.] He continued for some time, and was listened to attentively.

Mr. STRATTON expressed his thanks to the audience and the distinguished gentlemen present, and promised to do all he could to deserve their good opinion and support.

Several other gentlemen made appropriate remarks, and, after a vote of thanks to PETER COOPER, the meeting adjourned.

American Institute Quarterly Meeting.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Institute was held on Thursday evening, Gen. HALL in the Chair. On the 20th of January, a resolution was adopted, tendering to the United States Sanitary commission the services of the Institute at the approaching Metropolitan Fair, and a Committee having been appointed to wait upon the officers of the Commission, reported that the services tendered were received with the thanks of the commission, who have appointed a committee of their own members to wait upon the Board of "Managers of the Fair" of the American Institute to decide upon a plan of action. After transacting a large amount of routine business, one item of which was an exhibit of a loss at the late fair held at the Academy of Music of upwards of $900. Resolutions being in order,

Mr. CHAS. F. HOLDEN offered one setting forth the merits of the Fair about to be held by the Sanitary Commission in this City, and that an appropriation should be made by the Institute to this patriotic and humane purpose. His resolution, on motion of THOS. MCELRATH, Esq., was referred to the Trustees.

A resolution by Mr. MCELRATH, empowering the Trustees to dispose of the real estate belonging to the Institute to the highest bidder, after an animated discussion was adopted.

A resolution by a member to increase the salary of JOHN W. CHAMBERS, as clerk to the Institute, to the sum of $2,000 per annum, was unanimously adopted, after which an adjournment was made to the first Thursday in March.

Naval Movements.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DESTROYED GUNBOAT UNDERWRITER.

The United States steam gunboat *Underwriter*, whose surprise, capture and destruction by the rebels is reported this morning, is a comparatively new vessel. The following is a description of her: She was a side-wheel, schooner-rigged vessel of 341 tons. Her draft of water was 10 feet; she had one deck; her material was oak. Her speed is rated at C 1. She had an oscillating engine, the cylinder of which was 46 inches, and stroke of piston 4½ feet. She was built at Philadelphia in 1864, and is a purchased vessel. Her dimensions are, length, 155 feet, 24 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Her model was "medium," and well adapted for speed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NEW CITY HALL COMMISSIONER.—Mayor GUNTHER has nominated Ex-Alderman SOLOMON BANTA for New City Hall Commissioner, to fill a vacancy, and the Board of Supervisors have referred the nomination to the Committee on County Officers. It might be well for this committee to inquire particularly into the matter of Mr. BANTA'S residence before reporting his name and nomination for approval by the board. Mr. BANTA, although well known for his wealth, does not appear on the tax books as being responsible for personal property, but is charged with considerable real estate. His financial interests in the City are large; he is a Director in the Greenwich Bank, and holds a similar position in other moneyed institutions here, and it may be that he does not hold any personal property taxable direct to himself. However, it is understood that about two years ago he purchased and removed to a house at Eaglewood, New-Jersey, from his residence in West Tenth-street. Since that time, it is said, he has had a room at the house of his son-in-law, in Hammond-street, which he occasionally occupies, and upon this fact of occasional occupation of that room he claims a residence in New-York. His name cannot be found in the Directory.

If it be that Mr. BANTA'S residence here is only of the nominal character mentioned, it can hardly be that he is qualified for holding office in this county. The qualifications of a local office-holder ought to be those of a voter, which are one year's residence in the State, four months in the county, thirty days in the town or ward, and ten days in the election district. What constitutes a residence is a question about which opinion may widely differ.

It is right and proper enough for any private gentleman to remove to New Jersey, because taxes are very low there and he has considerable personal property, or for any other reasons, till he is a candidate for a local office in another place than where his family are permanently settled, and especially if that place be in another State; then it may not be legally right for him to get the office.

SUSPICION OF CRIME.—Through one of the detectives at Castle Garden, the general agent of the Emigrant Commissioners learned a few weeks since that a man named DANIEL SULLIVAN, who arrived on the steamer *Olympus*, last December, was in possession of a large number of blank drafts, which he was holding under very suspicious circumstances. Mr CASSERLY had the suspected party brought before him and the drafts produced. They consisted of a large number of genuine impressions, the regular issue of several banking establishments in Liverpool. Mr. CASSERLY having no authority to hold the man sent him and the drafts before the British Consul. The Consul being convinced that there was something wrong, took possession of the blanks, but let the suspected party go, there being no evidence to detain him. Messrs. WATERLOW & SONS, of Liverpool, being the parties principally concerned in the drafts, were communicated with. Yesterday an answer was received from them stating that SULLIVAN was a bookbinder by trade; that he had been in their employ, and that he was wrongfully in possession of the drafts, it being one of the strict rules of the establishment that no blanks should be taken from the place of manufacture unless by proper authority. Hence the suspicion is, a big scheme of fraud has been frustrated.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH RESIGNATION.—At the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health, Mr. WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, the Clerk, resigned, and Mr. J. B. AULD was appointed in his place. Mr. ARMSTRONG, it is understood, receives an appointment in the Two Million National Bank, of which Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE is President. Mr. OPDYKE, during his mayoralty, had abundant opportunity for testing the intelligence, industry and fidelity of Mr. ARMSTRONG, and the present appointment may, doubtless, be considered as in appreciation of them. By all doing business at the Mayor's office he was recognized as a most valuable officer, and the following resolution, adopted by the Commissioners of Health, bears further gratifying testimony to his worth:

Resolved, That this Board accept with regret the resignation of WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., their Clerk for the past two years, and would assure him, at parting, that he carries with him the respect and esteem of every member of the Board for the uniform courtesy, ability and fidelity with which he has discharged every duty devolving upon him.

ARREST OF TWO RECRUITING RUNNERS.—Yesterday, Marshal MURRAY arrested two notorious recruiting runners, who were sent to Gen. DIX to be dealt with according to military law. JOHN CROCKER, the first man arrested, was charged with defrauding CHRISTOPHER REA, of the Third New-York Cavalry, of $240 bounty money. Upon being taken before Gen. DIX he agreed to refund the money, it only allowed to go to his home to procure it. Permission was given, and officers accompanied him to obtain the amount CROCKER was robbed of. After visiting several places without obtaining the desired amount, the officers became tired and returned him to Gen. DIX, who at once sent him to Fort Lafayette. H. DOWNER was also arrested, charged with robbing WILLIAM BROWN, Fourteenth Regiment New-York Heavy Artillery, of $150 bounty money. The alternative was given him of refunding the money, or being sent to Fort Lafayette, and the $150 not being forthcoming, he was sent to the Fort.

LECTURES BY PROF. DOREMUS.—It will afford no ordinary pleasure to our readers to learn that Prof. DOREMUS has been induced to give a course of four lectures on the "World's Indebtedness to Science," and illustrate the subject by those magnificent experiments for which he is remarkable. We understand that the experiments for each lecture will cost about $200. The object of the course, as stated, is "to present to the public a brief sketch of the grand scientific discoveries of the age, which have so eminently aided in the progress of civilization, and to demonstrate the obligations resting upon us afford liberal means for giving practical instruction to the youth of our country, and more especially of this City, in every department of science." Electrical and galvanic experiments will be made with a galvanic battery of 500 double-size cups, producing the electric light, burning of metals, &c. Carbonic acid gas will be solidified, mercury frozen, &c. The lectures will be given in the large hall of the Cooper Institute—the first to be given on Monday evening.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this society, at their last monthly meeting, held on the 4th inst., at No. 116 Nassau-street, voted, in addition to sending $1,000 to Rev. Dr. KINCAID, of Burmah, for Burmese Scriptures, $500 to Rev. Dr. LORD, of China, for Chinese Scriptures; $500 to Rev. J. S. BRUCHER, of Bassein, Burmah, and $500 for Rev. CEPHAS BENNETT, at Rangoon, India; a large number of English Scriptures for distribution among our soldiers, sailors, and freedmen. We notice among other applications those from Fort Hudson, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Portsmouth, Va., urging the board in their benefactions to remember the poor black-man in our own land. The receipts of the society were represented by the Treasurer as being most encouraging—considerably in advance of previous years—and the Board, with its venerable President of the Society in the Chair, Rev. Dr. WELSH, certainly manifested a desire to meet these claims, as they were presented, with a most liberal spirit, which speaks well for this organization.

ALTERED TREASURY NOTES.—Genuine one dollar Treasury notes, ingeniously altered to tens, are said to be extensively circulated at the present time in this City and Brooklyn. The public should be on their guard. Several arrests have been made of the counterfeiters, and among others is a respectable-looking man, who gave his name as THOMAS KERR. He was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice DOWLING, charged, on the complaint of Mr. CHARLES M. VINEY, of No. 357 Bowery, with having attempted to pass one of the spurious bills upon him. When the accused was searched, four of the altered bills were found in his possession, together with a quantity of good money, although he had previously denied having any other money than the bill which he offered to VINEY. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—At the meeting of the Institute on Thursday evening, Mr. C. F. HOLDEN offered a resolution asking an appropriation to the Metropolitan Fair. On motion of Mr. MCELRATH it was referred to the Board of Trustees. It is said that this board cannot decide upon the matter until May next, and, meantime, the fair will have been concluded. It is not at all likely that Mr. MCELRATH intended to smother the resolution, nor did the members when they accepted his motion. If it be correct that the Trustees cannot act until as above stated, then the remedy is easy. The Institute should be among the first of the associations to come to the aid of the fair, and it is not doubted will so be

It is estimated as having available assets amounting to nearly $200,000, which, of course, have mainly been made out of the exhibitions held for over a score of years.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. DENTON.—The funeral of Lieut. BENJAMIN F. DENTON, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers, took place yesterday, from the Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street. The deceased was formerly a sergeant in the Metropolitan Police, and left this City in the year 1862 as an officer in the Second Metropolitan Regiment, raised under the auspices of the Police Department. His remains were taken to Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., for interment, escorted to the depot by a large number of his former sorrowing comrades. While in the army, Lieut. DENTON endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact, not only by his chivalrous bearing, but by his warm-hearted and genial manner. His demise is regretted by a large circle of friends.

FAIR IN BEHALF OF ST. TERESA'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Rutger and Henry streets, is now going on in the basement of that edifice. The fair has been well attended up to the present time, over $3,000 being realized. As the object is a most praiseworthy one, it is to be hoped that the attendance will not slack off, as the fair closes on Saturday evening next. Rev. Father BOYCE is the energetic pastor of St. Teresa's, and under his charge the church has advanced to its present prosperity and sphere of usefulness. As there is yet required a large amount to place the church upon a firm basis, let the public come liberally forward and assist Father BOYCE.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS.—The "Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association" is to hold a fair in Union Hall, corner Broadway and Twenty-third-street, (opposite Madison-square,) commencing on Monday, Feb. 8, and continuing through the week. This association, which commenced its operations unobtrusively, has gradually extended the sphere of its operations until it has become one of the recognized agencies for the extension of relief to disabled, discharged soldiers. The contributions for the approaching fair have been very generous, and if it is patronized proportionately, the treasury of the association will speedily be filled. Mrs. RICHARD KELLY, wife of the Judge, acts as First Directress of the association.

A VALUABLE GIFT TO THE FAIR.—We learn that among the valuable curiosities presented to the Sanitary Commission by our patriotic ladies, is a *hammock*, made by some Indians of Brazil, and contributed by a lady of Staten Island. This hammock, which is extremely beautiful, is made of the bark of a tree, entirely by hand, and took a family of five persons six months to complete. The border is composed entirely of feathers of the *humming-bird*. On one side of this elegant article is seen the coat of arms of Brazil, and on the other side that of Portugal. This hammock derives additional value from the fact that it is the work of savages, and probably the only one ever brought to this country.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO COL. KRYZANOWSKI.—Col. KRYZANOWSKI, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. V., but lately in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, was presented with a handsome sword, at BANG'S restaurant, No. 231 Broadway, by the officers of the brigade he commanded. The Fifty-eighth has participated in the following battles: Wauhatchie, Cross Keys, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Manassas Plains, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Missionary Ridge, besides a number of minor skirmishes.

DICTATOR and DUNDERBURG.—The work on these immense iron-clads is progressing slowly. There are a few men engaged on the *Dictator*, but the *Dunderburg* seems almost deserted. This vessel has been on the stocks more than seventeen months, but had her iron plates and machinery been completed in the time specified, she would probably have been launched before this.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon, two boys in a small boat off Pier No. 1, North River, were capsized by the swell of the steamer *Metropolis*. They were rescued from drowning by Mr. JOHN BASCOM, the keeper of a wherry in the vicinity of the accident.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting was pretty good yesterday in this city. Thirty-four men were enlisted, of which three only were veterans. The members of the Forty-eighth regiment have nearly all been paid. Some few stragglers are still entitled to their bounty, and will be paid as soon as they make their appearance. A number of the Sixty-seventh regiment—some thirty-four—who had been enlisted for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(Afternoon)—MARTHA.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP; MAZEPPA; Or, THE FIERY UNTAMED STEED.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—STEREOSCOPTICON AND THE MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The rebels of North Carolina, who had been for some time threatening an attack upon Newbern, put their threat in execution on Tuesday last. A dispatch from Gen. BUTLER says that on the 2d inst. the enemy seized the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, and captured the gunboat *Underwriter*, which they destroyed. A dispatch one day later announces, however, that the rebels did not hold their ground, but retired to Kinston. As long as the river is kept open from Newbern to Pamlico Sound, our forces there are not in special danger.

Late Richmond papers received at Washington report a severe and continued bombardment of Fort Sumter and the City of Charleston. They also state that the rebels have occupied Corinth, Miss., which our forces evacuated several days ago.

The Nashville *Union* of the 2d inst. announces that a portion of Gen. GRANT'S army has crossed the Tennessee River at Larkinsville, Ala. Larkinsville is a station on the Mobile and Charleston Railroad, about thirty-five miles west of Stevenson. It is several miles north of the Tennessee. The *Union* intimates that the expedition is intended to capture the manufacturing town of Rome, Georgia.

Gov. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, received a dispatch at Wheeling, yesterday, announcing that Col. MULLIGAN, after six hours' hard fighting, had driven EARLY froom Moorefield, and that our cavalry were pursuing.

The examination into the case of the *Chesapeake* was continued yesterday, at Halifax. Witnesses were examined to prove that the seizors of the vessel were regularly commissioned officers of the rebel Confederacy, and, therefore, not amenable to the charge of piracy. Without coming to a decision, the court adjourned to Monday.

A dispatch from Fort Smith, Ark., dated February 3, says that a terrific storm swept over the entire Southwest last Sunday. About 11 o'clock in the morning it rose to a tornado, which raged with tremendous violence some twenty minutes and extended over a portion of the Indian Territory and down the Arkansas Valley. Immense damage was done. The telegraph wires were prostrated for miles. The line to Little Rock was almost totally destroyed. The river is booming. The rise has amounted to eight feet thus far since Sunday night.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th ult., bringing two days' later news than that received by the *Jura*, at Portland, arrived at Halifax early yesterday morning. There is nothing particularly new in the advices. No change had taken place in the aspect of the Schleswig-Holstein question. A telegram from Kiel says that in consequence of the "thaw," the Danish outposts had been ordered to retire on the advance of the Prussian troops. It is expected that the Danes will defend Dannewicke stubbornly. The Prussian Chambers have adopted a resolution opposing the policy of Prussia in separating herself from the other German States, and threatening resistance thereto. The Emancipation Society in London had given a farewell breakfast to GEORGE THOMPSON, who is about to visit the United States, at which they passed resolutions complimentary to him and expressing their sympathy with the country in its effort to restore the Union on the basis of freedom to the slaves of the South. The Mexican deputation of Notables, who returned to Mexico for the purpose of obtaining guarantees from the chief Mexican cities of their desire to be ruled by the Archduke MAXMILIAN, were expected to return to France during the first fortnight of the current month. The Archduke would then assume the sceptre and visit Paris in the quality of Emperor. The *Epoca*, of Madrid, announces that the Spanish Government will appoint a Minister to Mexico as soon as it receives official information of the crowning of Maximilian. News from Japan says that Prince Satsuma refuses to pay the indemnity demanded by the English until they shall evacuate Yokohama. This they are not willing to do, and have sent for reinforcements.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned over until Monday.

The House met and proceeded to the consideration of the pending business, viz., the resolution explanatory of the Confiscation Act. The opposition at once renewed their tactics of making motions to adjourn, and others of a dilatory character, when finally, on motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, an arrangement was made by which Messrs. BLAIR, of Missouri, SMITH, of Kentucky, and PRUYN, of New-York, were allowed to speak in succession on the resolution, when it should be put to a vote. The two former gentlemen spoke in favor of the resolution, and the latter against it, when it was passed by 82 yeas, and 74 nays—the Democrats, with some of the conservatives from the Border States, voting against it. The resolution defines the act of 1862, by providing that no confiscation shall take place, save according to the express terms of the Constitution, and that the warning of the proclamation of July, 1862, shall be held to be sufficient in all cases.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. LAIMBEER asked unanimous consent to report the Metropolitan Police Bill, naming Messrs. ACTON, BERGEN, PURDY and JONES, Commissioners, but objection was made. The bill submitting the "Soldiers' Voting Constitutional Amendment to the People," on the first Wednesday in March, was ordered to a third reading by a unanimous vote.

In the Assembly, a letter from Gen. DIX and other documents were presented relating to the treatment of soldiers at the Park Barracks and Riker's Island. A report was presented favorable to punishing adulterators of milk. A bill was noticed calling for the imposition of tolls on the New-York Central and Erie Railroads during the suspension of canal navigation, and a resolution was adopted expressing, as the sense of the House, that such a measure ought to pass.

GENERAL NEWS.

An inquest was held yesterday at the New-York Hospital, on the body of WM. SMITH, the barkeeper of the saloon No. 93 South-street, who was fatally shot by DANIEL BROOKS, at an early hour on Tuesday morning last. The jury found a verdict against BROOKS, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is reputed to be a man of wealth and position, and this doubtless accounts for the interest that has been manifested in his behalf in certain circles.

COLT'S pistol and rifle factory, at Hartford, Conn., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning, resulting in an estimated loss in stock, buildings and machinery of two millions of dollars. The fire originated in the older portion of the factory, and it was only through the most strenuous efforts that the buildings were not entirely consumed.

The annual meeting of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation took place Wednesday. The attendance of stockholders was the largest ever present on a similar occasion, it being understood that there would be a trial of strength between the friends and opponents of the scheme for uniting that road with the Western Massachusetts road. Over twenty-three thousand shares were represented, and of these there was a majority of nearly six thousand against consolidation.

Lieut. MASON, of a Mississippi rebel regiment, who has been buying cotton for Northern speculators, was captured recently in Bolivar County, Miss., by a Federal scouting party, and brought to Helena, where he remains a prisoner.

The Bounty Bill as passed by the Maryland State Senate gives a bounty of $300 to new volunteers and of $325 to veterans reënlisting. Owners of slaves enlisting, on filling a valid deed of manumission, receive $400. A like sum is also given to the recruit in installments.

The constitutents of Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, residing in Covington, Kentucky, held a meeting in that city on Tuesday evening last, when a series of strong resolutions were adopted indorsing his course in Congress.

The steamer *Yazoo*, with New-Orleans dates to Jan. 29, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings no news.

Business at the Produce Exchange yesterday was partially interrupted by extraordinary excitement in the Corn market, referred to in our General Market report. Prices of Flour and Wheat were depressed, and delining with light sales reported. Corn was very irregular. Oats were brisker and dearer. Provisions were in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Groceries, Whisky, Hay, Metals, Hides, Fish, Lime, Oils, Seeds, Wool, Whalebone and Tallow were quiet. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Tobacco was in good demand. The jobbing trade in Dry Goods has been fair this week, especially in domestic Cottons, which have been held more firmly. Freights were dull and heavy.

The Stock Market was quite buoyant at advancing prices for the Railways yesterday. The Money Market easy. Gold, 158; Bills on London, 172¼@173 ₱ cent.

Is Secession Possible? Is "the Confederacy" a Nation?

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is not only one of the ablest, but, in his way, is one of the most patriotic members of the House. We have not a doubt that his heart throbs as earnestly as any man's for the national prosperity and glory. Nobody would feel more wronged in being called a Secessionist. Yet were we to judge him by his recent speech in the House on the Confiscation Bill, we could not possibly avoid the conclusion that he is a Secessionist; and, what is more, that he acknowledges the independence of "the Confederacy"—the very thing which our Government has declared it would make a *casus belli* against England and France, if done by them.

Mr. STEVENS aims to show that we have a *right* to impose a universal confiscation of the South; that is to say, that we have a right to take the entire property of every Southern man, whether he be at heart loyal or disloyal. He don't commit himself positively to the expediency of it, but the naked right he maintains without qualification He bases his argument upon the proposition:

When an insurrection becomes sufficiently formidable to entitle the party to belligerent rights, it places the contending Powers on precisely the same footing as foreign nations at war with each other. For all the consequences of war, of combat and of conquest *they are foreign nations.*

He says:

The very fact that we have admitted the rebel States to be in a state of war, to be belligerents, shows that they are *no longer in the Union*, and that they are waging war in such corporate capacity under the corporate name of the "Confederate States," and that such major corporation is composed of minor corporations called States, acting in their associated character.

On this position, that the Southern *States* are at war with the Federal Government, he argues that the laws of war allow the conqueror to "seize and convert to his own use everything that belongs to the enemy;" that these laws, if the State is an enemy, treat *every man* in the State as such—and that, consequently, universal confiscation is our *right*, whether we chose to exercise it or not.

Now, if confiscation must rest on that ground—which we do not at all believe—the sooner all thought of it is abandoned the better. This Government can forego confiscation if necessary; but it cannot afford either to commit suicide, or to stultify itself.

To say, as Mr. STEVENS does, that the rebel States are out of the Union, is to say that secession has been accomplished. It is to admit precisely what the Calhoun school asserted, that States have the power to detach themselves from the Union; for if these States have been detached at all, it has been by their own act, and nothing else. We gain nothing by saying that this power has been simply a physical power, and was exercised against constitutional obligations. For if secession was unconstitutional, it was null, just as all other unconstitutional acts are; and no acts of physical power can render it valid. The concession of Mr. STEVENS that the "rebel States" have seceded, virtually concedes their constitutional right to secede. If they had that right, what are we fighting for? Is it answered, because they commenced the war by firing on Sumter? That plea won't hold. President LINCOLN, in his inaugural, six weeks before Sumter was bombarded, announced his settled purpose to enforce Federal authority over these States. He, in effect, made a declaration of war against them unless they submitted. If they had a right to secede, they were not bound to submit; and they had a perfect right to accept President LINCOLN'S words as a declaration of war, and strike the first blow if they could get it. If Georgia and South Carolina are out of the Union to-day, they were just as completely out of it in April, 1861. Their secession ordinances had been passed three months, and the Montgomery Government had been established two months. If Mr. STEVENS is right, we are the aggressors in this conflict. "The Confederacy" wanted peace, and sent Commissioners to Washington to secure it. We would not receive them, and proclaimed war. They accepted war. The question who fired the first gun is nothing.

If the so-called "Confederate States" are not in the Union, then they are a foreign nation, and Mr. STEVENS consistently so styles them. But what is this but a recognition of their nationality? If they have a nationality, what right have we to object to their being represented at St. James by Mr. MASON, and at the Tuileries by Mr. SLIDELL? Or, why may not England and France send Ministers Plenipotentiary to Richmond? Does the mere fact that a nation is at war with us shut them from diplomatic intercourse with other nations? Mr. STEVENS cannot really mean to plunge into that absurdity. Nothing is made by saying that this nationality relates only to the operations of war. If the "Confederate States" are out of the Union at all, they are out altogether. They are no longer a part of us. They are a foreign nation to all intents and purposes—at war with us, to be sure, but none the less foreign. The mere fact of the war does not affect their national *status* one way or the other.

Mr. STEVENS' fundamental error lies in supposing that mutuality of belligerent rights involves civil equality. We have accorded the rebels such rights, and observe the laws of war toward them. But we have not, in consequence, abandoned our sovereign rights—not one iota. Federal authority to-day exists *de jure* over Gen. LEE as completely as it did ten years ago, in spite of the fact that if we were to take him prisoner to-morrow, we should treat him as a prisoner of war under the laws of war, and not hang him as a citizen of the United States guilty of treason or, at least, not so hang him until after the war ends. A government may waive for certain purposes its sovereign rights, and conform to the laws of war, in combating its own rebels; but it does this at its sovereign discretion, and its sovereignty is not at all surrendered. Said Chief Justice MARSHALL, in 4th Cranch:

"It is not intended to say that belligerent rights may not be superadded to those of sovereignty. But *admitting a sovereign who is endeavoring to reduce his revolted subjects to obedience to possess both sovereign and belligerent rights, and to be capable of acting in either character*, the manner in which he acts must determine the character of the act. If, as a legislator, he publishes a law ordaining punishments for certain offences, which law is to be applied by courts, the nature of the law and of the proceedings under it will decide whether it is an exercise of belligerent rights or exclusively of the sovereign power."

To hold the rebels to certain belligerent obligations, such as the protection of prisoners, and other ends important to us, we have practically accorded them belligerent rights; but this no more involves a recognition on our part that they are an independent nationality than the same allowance of belligerent rights by England and France involves a similar recognition. An organized rebellion may have a belligerent *status* by the mere virtue of its being at war; but it cannot have a sovereign *status* until its war becomes a triumph.

All of Mr. STEVENS' course of reasoning upon this subject is most fallacious and pernicious. We are not at war with a foreign nation. We are not at war even with revolted States. We are simply trying to compel a certain rebellious portion of the American people to submit to the Constitution and the laws. Our sole claim is a claim of allegiance to Federal authority; our sole aim is to compel the performance of the duties incident to that allegiance. The rebel people have no more sundered their relations to the Union, than a rebellious son, by his insubordination, sunders his relation to his family. Misconduct can relieve neither from his obligations. The superior authority visits punishment in both cases, by virtue of the very fact that the offender is still *in* the family and not *out* of it, and, by his own act, cannot get out of it.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION WITHIN THE REBEL LINES—A HINT TO OUR GENERALS.—Nothing could more forcibly evince the dangerous importance which the rebel leaders attach to the President's Amnesty Proclamation than the conspicuous omission of its publication in the rebel papers. This enjoys the distinction of being the only document of the war which has not been promptly seized and reproduced in their journals. Even the President's Proclamation of Emancipation received wide circulation in the rebel press, for it was relied on as an addition to their stock of fuel for "firing the Southern heart," while it was safe from the eyes of the class immediately interested in it. But the Amnesty Proclamation has not been reproduced in a single rebel paper. It has, indeed, been spoken *about* plentifully, but with such utter perversions of its scope and terms as to very clearly indicate the dread inspired by the thought of the real article finding its way among the masses of the people and the armies. Now this significant circumstance makes it all the more incumbent on the Generals commanding along the front of the great rebel armies to use every effort in giving the widest possible introduction of this dreaded document within the rebel lines. By a strange oversight of our commanders, this important matter has been but little attended to. Gen. Foster seems to have tried its effect in East Tennessee, and the amusing letter, which it called forth from LONGSTREET, adds strong confirmation of the fear the rebel leaders have of its circulation. The chivalric LONGSTREET is under the impression that the diffusion of this kind of useful knowledge among his soldiers is a breach of military etiquette. We fear that perhaps it is open to that frightful imputation; but as the business of killing men is rather a breach of etiquette anyhow, we think we shall survive this stigma. The fair retaliation would be, for the rebels to get up a similar proclamation of amnesty, promising pardon to all the deluded Yankee soldiers who may be disposed to come into the Confederate lines. If they see fit to do so, we will promise to give it all the circulation they could desire, and we don't see why they should be so ungallant as to refuse to reciprocate. In the meantime, we trust our Generals will omit no opportunity to send the document into the rebel lines. Every picket guard should be provided with copies of it, and the scouts might sow the seed by the wayside. It is the unanimous testimony of deserters, that were the terms of the President's offer of amnesty generally known among the rebel rank and file, thousands would avail themselves of the first occasion to come over to our side. It was, if we remember rightly, a device of ancient warfare for setting fire to combustible stuff within the enemy's lines, to send in bulls on whose horns firebrands were fastened. The Amnesty Proclamation would prove a still more formidable firebrand to the rebels; and it is a realizing sense of this that makes the leaders so particularly punctilious on the point of "etiquette."

Legislative Rigmarole about City Reform.

Messrs. PETER COOPER, WILLIAM E. DODGE, WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, A. T. STEWART, and some other leading capitalists, have signed an address to the State Senate on the subject of the abuses in the City Government, a statement which shows that while the total value of the real and personal estate in this City has only *doubled* within the last thirteen years, the taxation has been nearly *quadrupled* within the same period.

The signers of the paper do not, we believe, suggest what had better be done to bring about a reform. This they leave to the legislators; but one of the Senators has written a reply, which contains the following:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of a printed circular with your name and those of several other influential gentlemen of New-York, attached, which circular contains a table exhibiting the fearful increase in taxation in New-York for the last thirteen years, and appealing to the Legislature for relief in that and other matters. The tax-payers of your City owe it as an imperative duty to themselves and the State, to devise some well digested plan for reforming your entire City government and placing it in a condition that will enable the City to govern itself intelligently, and with fidelity to its own interests. Until this shall be done, the difficulties under which you now suffer are practically remediless.

The Legislature must, from very necessity, listen to your own representatives in Senate and Assembly in regard to such matters of legislation as may be brought forward, and exclusively affecting the locality which they represent; and if they betray you, or are not sufficiently intelligent to appreciate their responsibilites, I cannot well see how you are to derive relief from the Legislature by an occasional spasmodic action bearing upon some particular grievance, fashioned, perhaps, more for political effect than a due regard for the best interests of the City. If some plan cannot be devised by which the government of the City can be placed under the control of its intelligent business men and tax-payers, its future is indeed gloomy enough.

Now I suggest that the highly intelligent and respectable men whose names are attached to this circular, resolve themselves into a committee on this subject, and see if they cannot present for the consideration of the Legislature a system or plan by which New-York may govern itself, do its own local legislation, and intelligently take care of its own needs and wants. I would most cheerfully give my vote and best exertions in favor of such a measure. Any plan of this kind must restrict the right of suffrage in your municipal elections to the actual tax-payers; to this it must inevitably come at last, as unpopular as it may now be, and the sooner that conclusion is reached the better for all concerned.

We print the above, not because we consider it sensible or practical, but because it is a very fair expression of the notion which runs through the heads of nine out of every ten men in the community wherever this matter of City reform is mentioned. The tax-payers complain that the City is under the control of an ignorant and unscrupulous class who contribute nothing to the expenses of its government, and elect men of their own stamp to all its offices; but they are told they cannot expect the Legislature to take any measures for their relief unless they can get the very persons who are plundering them to concur in the demand for reform. The kind of representatives New-York sends to Albany is one of the very things of which we complain; and to refuse us all aid until these gentry support our prayer would be like a shepherd refusing to protect his sheep until the wolves chose to do duty as watchdogs.

The suggestion that some plan should be devised which would exclude non tax-payers from voting at the municipal elections is another piece of vain counsel. Such a plan may no doubt be devised; and, if it could be carried out, would certainly be effectual; but it could not be carried out, for the simple reason that it would be unconstitutional. The Convention of 1846 seem to have gone "clean daft" about "democracy." They were not content with what has in all ages before them contented all the best Democrats in the world, leaving the supreme control of the government in the hands of the people—making them a high court of appeals for the correction of abuses, but they seem to have come to the conclusion that, unless Tom, Dick and Harry cast their votes into the election of every officer in the State, from the constable up, the progress of the human race toward perfection would be indefinitely retarded. Accordingly, we cannot have any functionary in this City upon whose qualifications all white males have not had an opportunity of passing. This settles that part of the question, for we need hardly say we see no prospect of any change in this provision of the Constitution, at least in our day. There may come a time when the people at large will be intelligent enough and farsighted enough to doubt their own fitness for the exercise of the appointing power, but we are still far from it.

The problem we have to solve now, is not how to get rid of universal suffrage as regards the City Government, but how to make its application to the City Government harmless. And this will have to be solved by the Legislature. These exhortations which one hears so often, to PETER COOPER, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, and men of that stamp, to attend primary meetings, and work at the Ward elections are sad rubbish. These gentlemen will not attend primary meetings, and if they did, would not exercise a particle of influence, unless they bought up the rest of the assemblage, which they might have no difficulty in doing, but which would be an odd way of purifying our politics. The primary meetings are generally packed bodies, composed of ignorant partisans, whose brain and conscience are generally to be found in their biceps and the calves of their legs, and all exhortations addressed to them on the subject of electoral purity or municipal reform, are far more likely to procure a black eye or a bloody nose for the preacher, than to bring about a reduction of taxation. What we want is, therefore, such a change in the charter as will bring us relief without placing our leading citizens in the necessity of having a periodical "set-to" with the leading Ward politicians. In this species of encounter, we need hardly say, the capitalists would be certain to be worsted, leaving the Common Council, if possible, a more disreputable and unscrupulous body than ever.

Gen. Grant and the Lieutenant-Generalship.

The proposition to revive the military grade of Lieutenant-General, with the view of conferring the title on Gen. GRANT, commands the hearty approval of the country; and if the purpose of the resolution which has passed the House of Representatives was simply to confer a great honor on one who has greatly served his country, few would question its entire propriety. We do not think much of the argument of some of the members opposed to the resolution, that, as the war is not yet over, it would be better to wait till the *finale* and see whose head towers above all others, and then give him the crown. The services of Gen. GRANT have already been so signal as, to merit a signal honor; and we should be willing to see it become a law that *any* General, who shall take a hundred thousand prisoners and four hundred pieces of artillery, shall thereby be entitled to the rank of Lieutenant-General. We have always held that our military hierarchy is entirely too restricted; it was arranged for the *cadre* of the insignificant army we have hitherto kept on foot; and we should be glad to see, not only the revival of the grade of Lieutenant-General, but the creation of the still higher grade of General, as prizes held out to the laudable ambition of commanders, and as a proper extension of the military hierarchy, to meet the vast proportions of our military organism.

But the resolution which has passed the House, and is now under consideration by the Senate Military Committee, contemplates more than this. It provides, that being made Lieutenant-General, he shall command the armies of the United States," and it makes the appointment to this high office *imperative* on the President. To command the armies of the United States it would be necessary for Gen. GRANT to leave the field and go to Washington—the general centre of military administration and direction. We say it would be necessary for him to do so, because it would not be in his power, or the power of any other man, to carry on at once the two distinct and incompatible functions of directing the practical execution of a campaign in one theatre of war, and the theoretical direction of campaigns in other and widely distant theatres of war. He would therefore become simply a bureau officer—in other words, he would fill the office now held by General HALLECK. We will not conceal our conviction that this would be a great misfortune to the country. We will not raise the question as to Gen. GRANT'S capacities as a bureau General—as a planner of campaigns; it is in the *execution* of campaigns that he has won his glory, and it is in this work that the country still needs him. It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, in this connection, however, that there is little room now for grand strategy. The crowning fruit of strategy was won when the army which Gen. GRANT commands was planted in the central citadel of the Southern territory, cutting that territory in twain. The work now needed belongs not so much to the order of strategy, which has for its aim the possession of important *geographical* points, but rather to the order of grand tactics, which brings to bear masses of men on the *armies* of the enemy. In this business Gen. GRANT has shown the highest talent, and it would be a most untoward event to take him away from this sphere of action and confine him to the duties of a bureau officer.

If it would add any strength to the weight of this argument to say that Gen. GRANT is himself utterly opposed to leaving the field, we think we can venture the statement. There are those, indeed, who, having the best opportunities of knowing his sentiments on the subject, say he would rather resign than go to Washington. The direct issue, also, which the resolution takes between Gen. GRANT and Gen. HALLECK, is of a nature to embarrass the former extremely. We know whereof we speak when we say that Gen. GRANT feels himself bound to Gen. HALLECK by ties of gratitude and respect, (ties which extend back to the time of Shiloh, when Gen. HALLECK stood alone in defending Gen. GRANT,) that would lead him to refuse any honor that would elevate him at the expense of that General's position. Now, we think where the best interests of the country and the personal desires of Gen. GRANT himself concur so completely, there should be no doubt in the matter. We trust, therefore, that the Senate may find the means of so modifying the resolution, as while conferring the honor, to retain its illustrious recipient in the field where all his laurels were won, and where we hope he has many more to win.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VERDI'S opera, "I Due Foscari," was given here last night with good effect. The music is not very pronounced in its character, and to ears accustomed to VERDI'S later works it is apt to sound tame. There are, however, some admirable numbers in it, and passages of great suavity and grace. The principal rôle was admirably sustained by Signor BALTINI, who combines talent as an actor with great vocal ability. Mme. MADONI was the *Lucretia*, and Signor MASSOLINI was admirable.

There will be a matinée here to-day, when FLOTOW'S opera of "Martha" will be given.

Mr. E. N. Dickerson and the Steam-Yacht Clara Clarita.

NOTE FROM THE OWNER OF THE YACHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. E. N. DICKERSON publishes in the TIMES of Tuesday last a statement signed by Mr. ROWLAND, concerning the responsibility for the machinery of my steam-yacht, the *Clara Clarita*, which is so erroneous and unjust that I am compelled to ask you to publish the facts of the case, so far as I know them.

That some one has very grossly blundered in the construction of that machinery, is a fact very well known. In the ship-yards along the East River it is pretty well understood who the blundering party is, but the public are not quite so well advised. Mr. DICKERSON, by the statement alluded to, attempts to fasten the blame upon "*a gentleman*" whom he does not name, but whom he leaves everyone reading the article to infer, to be me. Why, after all the trouble and expense he has put me to, he should add this extra charge, I do not know, unless it be that I am done with him, and Mr. FORBES (whom he must mean, if he means anybody,) is not. Mr. DICKERSON knows perfectly well that I never had anything whatever to do with the construction of that machinery. I never gave an order or made a solitary suggestion respecting it. I have simply paid for the work done under his directions. Knowing nothing whatever about steam myself, I intrusted that department of my vessel entirely to the friendly supervision of Mr. FORBES. I did it chiefly to avail myself of the wonderful skill of Mr. FORBES' engineer, Mr. DICKERSON, of whose capabilities in the way of steam I had heard glowing accounts—partly from himself and partly from other people.

Mr. FORBES knew all about my purpose of building a steam-yacht from the very beginning, and took a warm and friendly interest in its construction. He knew that I wished it to be reasonably fast, and to be ready for use as soon as possible. He informed me one day that he had found an engine and boiler which might possibly answer our purpose, and that he "would have DICKERSON examine it." A few days after this he informed me that DICKERSON had examined it, and said *it was just what he wanted, that he could adapt it to my yacht, giving her all the power she required.* The engine was thereupon purchased for the sum of $5,000, and Mr. DICKERSON proceeded to "adapt" it. The cost of this adaptation, as may be seen by the vouchers from the Continental Iron Works, now in my possession, every dollar of which was expended under the direction of Mr. DICKERSON, is $16,178 08. It can hardly be supposed by any man of sense, that either Mr. FORBES or myself would have purchased this engine had it not been represented as available. Nor could Mr. DICKERSON, as an engineer, have taken in hand the job of *adapting* it, involving such an enormous cost, unless he had thought so likewise.

At last a trial trip was had. I was on board. Mr. DICKERSON worked the engine himself, assisted by Mr. ROWLAND and Mr. ROWLAND'S fireman. We started from the Continental Works down the river. The day was fine, everything was in order, the model of the boat was pronounced perfection, and we started off with flying colors.

Her machinery alone remained to be tried. To the best of my recollection *we made one mile and a quarter in just two hours and a half.* It was (in point of space) a brief if not a pleasant trip, to all on board—including myself—especially considering that I had waited eight months for the adaptation of this machinery. I could have had fifty engines built during this time notwithstanding the "Government pressure." We should have proceeded further down the river, but at Corlears' Hook we were driven back—by the tide.

For several weeks subsequent to that day the vessel was held subject to Mr. DICKERSON'S orders for the purpose of making a further trial, and he was repeatedly invited to do so, but would not. He having abandoned her, I called in the aid of two of the best engineers in New-York, (next best of course to Mr. DICKERSON,) and a second trial was had, with no better results. The entire machinery of Mr. DICKERSON was condemned as utterly worthless, and is now being sold for old iron.

Some further apology for this note—if further apology is needed—may be found in the statement made by Mr. DICKERSON yesterday, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, that *he was not on board when the trial trip was made*; that "it was made by a chap by the name of VANDERBILT, who was a fool." This "chap VANDERBILT" is the superintending engineer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Yours, &c., LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1864.

The Hippotheatron.

On Monday next, the new Hippodrome, which has lately been erected on Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, will be opened to the public. Last evening a number of the friends of the proprietors were invited to attend a private view of the "Hippotheatron," by which high-sounding name the new structure is to be known. The building is constructed of corrugated and ridged galvanized iron, of SEELEY'S patent, and is supposed to combine strength and durability with the additional advantages of being fire-proof. In capacity it surpasses any of the *cirques* of Continental Europe, as accommodation will be afforded for over 4,000 spectators. The entrance is through a beautiful Italian arch, 23 feet in height and 22 feet in width, the columns of which are richly decorated with statuesque and arabesque work of the Italian school. The seats are spacious and comfortable, rising tier upon tier to the height of 22 feet from the ground—so arranged as to afford an uninterrupted view of the arena. A retiring-room has been provided for the accommodation of ladies, as also another for gentlemen. In case of any emergency, two large exit doors have been provided, so that the entire audience of 4,000 persons can leave the building in an incredibly short space of time. The decorations are simple, yet at the same time pleasing, the groundwork being a pale pink, lighted up with, and enriched with light blue and gold. Messrs. LAWRENCE B. VALK and W. G. LORD are the builders of the "Hippotheatron." Take it altogether, it is one of the most completely arranged establishments for the purpose that the ingenuity of showgivers in this country has invented, and it will speedily take is position among the popularities of the City.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Negro Recruiting—Compensation of Loyal Slave-owners—Re-enlisting Veterans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 1, 1864.

Negro recruiting and impressing in the First and Second Districts is reported going forward. Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS is said to have notified Gov. BRAMLETTE that all loyal Kentuckians, whose slaves are received or taken into the service of the United States, shall be compensated for every identified slave to the amount of the usual bounty paid to recruits.

The Fourth, Eighth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-third Kentucky infantry, and Fifth Kentucky cavalry, have reënlisted. Over 30,000 veterans have already reënlisted in the Army of the Cumberland alone. That army, though at last supplied with full rations, is reported still greatly in need of clothing and camp equipage.

Ex-Gov. ROBINSON, in the Senate, recently said: "I do not regard the services of Home Guards as evincing the highest order of patriotism. True gallantry consists in services rendered by those who left their homes and entered the army to defend the whole State, and to restore the supremacy of the Government when assailed by a damnable rebellion."

The Legislature will establish a Military Claim Agency for Kentucky in Washington.

Some in all these Ohio Valley States are selling more or less of their lands to invest in Government Bonds.

PONTIAC.

Burning of the Steamer D. G. Taylor and Towboat R. R. Lee.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Friday, Feb. 5.

At 2 o'clock this morning, the steamer *D. G. Taylor* was discovered to be on fire in the oil-room and she was soon totally consumed. She was owned in St. Louis and valued at $22,000, on which there is an insurance of $16,000.

The flames communicated to the towboat *R. E. Lee*, valued at $20,000, and she was also totally consumed. There was no insurance upon her.

The *Taylor* had seven hundred tons of commissary stores on board for Nashville, and the loss to the Government by her destruction is about $40,000.

Capt. RHODES and Engineer JONES, of Pittsburgh, and another man, name unknown, jumped overboard and were probably drowned. The negro boy of the *Taylor* is missing. Both boats are a total loss. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON, Army of the Potomac, and M. HALSTED, Esq., Editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, are in the City, and stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. AVERILL, who has been in the City several days, left yesterday for his command in Virginia.

Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have Used his standard Medicine for

Asthma,	Consumption,
Bronchitis	Pleurisy,
Whooping-Cough,	Croup,
Coughs and Colds,	Hoarseness,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant and reliable. All of Dr. JAYNE'S SONS' Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorised its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, eradicating scurf and dandruff, preventing baldness and gray hairs, curing diseases of the skin, glands and muscles, (such as salt rheum, pimples, chilblains, &c.,) chaps, rheumatism, swellings, sore throat, &c., and giving instant relief in cases of cuts, bruises, sprains, burns, scalds, &c. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative—warranted to restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color, and to overcome effects of previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM oils and colors the hair at the same time, changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO., No. 10 University-place, N. Y.
N. B.—See Business Notice in the *Evening Post*.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 360 Broadway.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope is mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; or with 6 beautiful mounted objects for $3; with 24 objects, $5; by HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, second floor, New-York. Discount to dealers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Hotel Arrivals.—A Complete List of Arrivals at the Hotels up to 2 A. M., will be published every morning in the *Daily News*.

MARRIED.

BUCKLEY—AMBLER.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. Mr. Foster, WM. P. BUCKLEY, of Katonah, to Miss S. M. B. AMBLER, of Croton Falls. No cards.

DIBBS—VON WELDEN.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, at St. Matthew's Church, by Rev. C. F. E. Stohlmann, D. D., WM. L. DIBBS to LOUISE F. VON WELDEN, all of this City.

VAN HISE—BRANDOW.—In Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, by Rev. B. Pilsbury, Mr. JOHN VAN HISE, of Jersey City, N. J., to Miss MARY E. BRANDOW, of Catskill, N. Y.

☞ Catskill papers please copy.

DIED.

BESLY.—On Friday, Jan. 29, at New-Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y., JOSEPH S. BESLY, aged 6 years and 4 months, son of the late James G. Besly, of Milwaukee, and grandson of Capt. Joseph Sherman, of the former place.

CONOVER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 5, PHEBE JANE, wife of Jacob A. Conover, aged 40 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 284 West 20th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COBB.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Feb. 4, HELEN LOUISE, daughter of Lyman Cobb, Jr., and Cornelia S. Cobb, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, this day, (Saturday,) the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains from New-York leave Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.; return from Yonkers at 4:46 and 6:12 P. M.

CAPEWELL.—In Hudson City, on Thursday, Feb. 4, SAMUEL G. CAPEWELL, aged 38 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson City.

CHRISTIE.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 5, Col. ROBERT CHRISTIE, in the 84th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

COLFORD.—On Friday, Feb. 5, CLARENCE E. COLFORD, only son of J. B. and E. C. Colford, aged 4 years and 10 months.

COMBS.—On Friday, Feb. 5, after a short illness, THEODORE WHEELER, only child of James S. and Frances E. Combs, aged 2 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 166 East 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FORSHEE.—At Warwick, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, ABRAM FORSHEE, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday.

GELKINSON.—In Jersey City, after a shrt illness, MARTHA, daughter of James and Elizabeth Gelkinson, aged 2 years, 10 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 128 Warren-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 4, at his late residence, No. 26 Carmine-st., THOMAS GREGORY, aged 34 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Marble M. E. Church, 4th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

HOWLAND.—At the Union Hotel, in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday evening, Jan. 23, THOMAS R. HOWLAND, of Company F, Third Regiment Colorado Volunteers, aged 24 years, formerly of the City of New-York.

KING.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, Mrs. ANN KING, wife of Aaron O. King, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Dusenberry, No. 66 Charles-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

MANNING.—On Friday, Feb. 5, MARY R., wife of Joseph Manning, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 108 West 38th-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MIDDLEBROOK.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 5, CHARLES S., son of C. B. and E. A. Middlebrook, aged 21 years.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

☞ Bridgeport and New-London, Conn., papers please copy.

PARSSE.—On Friday, Feb. 5, DUDLEY S. PARSSE, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock.

PENNIMAN.—On Thursday night, Feb. 4, BENJAMIN S. PENNIMAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are herewith respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Harrison-st., on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

ROSS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 4, MARTHA, wife of Nathaniel Ross, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 95 1st-place, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STAPLES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Rev. N. A. STAPLES, Pastor of the Second Unitarian Society, in the 34th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Chapel of the Society, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., on Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

THAYER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, HERBERT BRYANT, youngest child of A. E. and Eleanor B. Thayer, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock P.M., at the residence of his parents, No. 90 Hamilton-st., without further invitation.

VAN WYCK.—In Fishkill, Dutchess County, N. Y., Gen. ABRAHAM VAN WYCK, in the 90th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Saturday, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M.

VANDEROEF.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, after a short illness, MARY ELLA, daughter of John J. and Emeline Vanderoef, in the 17th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 139 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Northampton and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

WATSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Feb. 5, Major JOSIAH WATSON, U. S. Marine Corps.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 157.—Feb. 5, 1864.
4, 19, 38, 12, 44, 53, 63, 23, 1, 25, 13, 77.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 158.—Feb. 5, 1864.
72, 7, 35, 77, 67, 55, 64, 71, 75, 22, 68, 29, 52.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 61—Feb. 5, 1864.
52, 34, 42, 78, 24, 70, 6, 33, 11, 32, 23, 59.

CLASS 62—Feb. 5, 1864.
15, 5, 78, 7, 52, 35, 23, 50, 19, 37, 13, 41, 49.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

RELIEF FOR THE WORKING WOMEN.

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No. 939 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

"A complete sewing-machine depot and the only one up town."—*Mercury*

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
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ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY
from Rev. Francis Lobdell, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.
BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat, for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed.

Entirely unsolicited, I send you this testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard-working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.

For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.
S. W. FOWLE & Co., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

ARMY RELIEF BAZAAR BUILDINGS,
ACADEMY PARK, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 18, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, through the Secretary of State, having generously donated to this Bazaar (which is to be held at Albany, in the month of February, A. D., 1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers,) the original draft of his FIRST EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, dated Sept. 22, A. D., 1862, the undersigned, a Special Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give public notice that the said Proclamation will be sold by issuing a series of tickets, duly numbered from 1 to 5,000, at $1 for each ticket. The number of tickets issued not to exceed 5,000, but the issue may be limited to any less number in the discretion of the Committee. The drawing to be made by putting the various numbers of names of the purchasers of tickets sold in the same wheel used by the Provost-Marshal of the Fourteenth Congressional District of the State of New-York, in making the draft of soldiers for said district. The holder of the first ticket drawn will be entitled to the Proclamation.

The Proclamation is in the proper handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, excepting two interlineations in pencil made by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the formal heading and ending of the document, which are in the handwriting of the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. It is written on one side of four half sheets of foolscap paper, and can be seen and examined either in the Bazaar Buildings or in the Office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in the State Hall, Albany.

This Proclamation is, in the opinion of the Committee, an autographic and historic treasure of more interest and importance even than the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, which was only the necessary sequence of the September Proclamation.

Tickets can be obtained immediately by inclosing $1 for each ticket, with name and residence, to WILLIAM BARNES, Chairman of the Committee, Albany, N. Y. If any of our friends in Great Britain wish to compete for this valuable document, a contribution of four shillings sterling will give one chance for it; and all sums realized for exchange over $1 per ticket will, if desired, be given in shares to the British Museum. Mr. T. H. Barker, No. 41 John Dillon-st., Manchester, is solicited to act for Great Britain.

WILLIAM BARNES,	GERRIT SMITH,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN,	THOS. W. OLCOTT,
JOHN K. PORTER,	WM. C. BRYANT,
JAMES A. BELL,	Special Committee

MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed Consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is, in this combination, robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor.

For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway; D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

WATCHES.—SILVER WATCHES OF all descriptions.
Silver Hunting Lepine Watches, $14, $16, $18 and $20 each.
Silver Hunting Case Detached Levers, $16, $18, $20, $22 to $28 each.
Silver Hunting English Patent Levers, $33, $35, $40, $50 to $75 each.
All warranted, and sent by mail or express to all parts of the country without extra charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS— NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
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BURDICK'S WINDOW BLIND SLAT Locks keep the slats of the blinds at any desired angle, and securely locks them when shut. For sale at all hardware stores, and by the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., sole agents.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY,

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 580 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend.
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
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MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES— TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK OF INTENSE INTEREST.

A book that once taken in hand no one will lay down till THE END is reached.

CUDJO'S CAVE.

SIX THOUSAND SOLD BEFORE PUBLICATION.
EIGHTH THOUSAND IN PRESS.

No novel has been published that has sold so enormously before publication.

It is a story that will be read aloud in the family, and like Scott's Novels it will be prized for its historical value as well as for *its wonderful fascination as a story.*

NOW READY
AT ALL BOOK AND NEWS STORES.

J. E. TILTON & CO., Boston,
Publishers.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1864,
Contains, among other matters:
The Military Situation.
The New Call for Troops.
The Naval School at Newport.
History of the Second Army Corps.
The Affair at Legareville, S. C.
The Cleanliness of Troops.
Steel for Heavy Ordnance.
A Plan for Harbor Defence.
Gen. Pope's Campaign in Virginia—A Defence.
The Discipline of the Ship.
The Future of our Navy.
Late Inventions.
A Battle Monument at West Point.
Army and Navy Personal.
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THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS

Reply of Maj.-Gen. Dix to Hon. Wm. Dewey.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Below we give the reply of Maj.-Gen. DIX to the letter of inquiry addressed to him by Hon. WILLIAM DEWEY, Chairman of the House Committee on Federal Relations. The report of the Surgeon in charge accompanies the reply, which we also give in full, together with so much of the report of the General in command as relates to the treatment of the soldiers. It seems from these communications that while suffering has been unavoidable, everything possible has been done to secure the health and comfort of the soldier:

THE COMMUNICATION OF GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 30, 1864.

Hon. William Dewey, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations of the New-York Assembly:

SIR: I have the honor to communicate the information promised in my letter of the 25th inst.

1. In regard to the Park Barracks:

In September last, an effort was made to procure from the Common Council permission to build barracks on the Battery, for the use of the United States during the existing war. In November the effort was renewed, with a proposition to remove there the barracks now in the City Hall Park. I have recently made a third application through his Honor the Mayor. Had this permission been granted, the inconveniences recently encountered in making suitable provisions for the returning regiments of volunteers would have been prevented. The Park Barracks belong to the State, and the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General in this City was advised some months ago that it was the intention of the State authorities to use them as a depot for recruits. It was not, therefore, deemed advisable to occupy them, except a small portion, and they became unfit for use for want of glass, and from uncleanliness. The portion alluded to was occupied as a place of confinement for deserters and other military offenders. It became so crowded as to become altogether unfit for the purpose, and as soon as my attention was called to it, I directed the prisoners to be removed to a more suitable place of custody. When the volunteer regiments began to return, and there was no other place for their reception, I directed the Park Barracks to be thoroughly purified and repaired. They are now in perfect order, and are almost every day occupied by troops in transitu. Of this occupation I immediately advised the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City. Some time ago, when occupied as a hospital, the spaces between the floor timbers were filled up with lime, as I am informed, by the Superintendent of the Barracks, who is in the service of the State. The statement in the Assembly that there was a foot of filth under them is untrue.

As to Riker's Island:

I inclose report from Gen. JACKSON, the commanding officer, and Surgeon WORRALL, the medical officer in charge of the sick. Their statements are confirmed by my own personal observation. They show that no one has been frozen to death, and that only one person was severely frost-bitten. This person, as I learn, was under the influence of liquor, and was exposed through his own negligence.

The number of sick is not large, and the cases are for the most part light. The number of deaths is remarkably small—only twenty-four in about six months, with an aggregate force of 15,000 men. One was a case of suicide, and two others were cases in which drugs had been administered by villains who hang about recruiting rendezvous, inducing men to enlist under false pretences, drugging them and plundering them of their bounties. I am investigating these frauds, and hope to detect some of the perpetrators.

Riker's Island was not intended as a permanent depot for recruits. There is a deficiency of water, and about 4,000 gallons are brought every day from New-York. Barracks are now constructed at Hart's Island, and the white troops will be removed there next week. There has been unexpectedly a large number of colored troops to be provided for, two regiments having been raised with great rapidity under the auspices of the Union League Club. One would have been sent to the field a fortnight ago but for the want of officers. It is expected to go within ten days.

On the whole, I venture to say that the troops on Riker's Island are as comfortable as they can well be in tents. Orders have been issued to erect barracks at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, and when they are completed, the colored troops will be provided for there while organizing for the field.

The committee will not fail to observe that the officers on Riker's Island are in tents as well as the men. The tents have floors and stoves, and, although in very severe weather there must be some suffering, the bill of mortality here, as well as in actual service in the field, show that it is not such as to diminish the chances of life. No effort is spared to make all the provision that is possible for the comfort of the troops, and it will not be long before barracks will be completed for the reception of recruits as rapidly as they are enlisted.

For further information, should the committee desire any, I refer to Mr. BUCK, who has recently inspected Riker's Island, at the instance of his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR.

The general charge that the volunteers are in places where they are covered with filth and vermin and badly fed and poorly clothed, is untrue. They are abundantly fed and clothed, and they are not covered with filth and vermin. The value of the assertion that the barracks on Riker's Island are not fit for swine to live in, will be properly appreciated when it is known that there are no barracks there.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SURGEON.

HOSPITAL HEADQUARTERS, RIKER'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., Jan. 28, 1864.

SIR: The order from the Department of the East, embracing several interrogatories, concerning the condition of the island, &c., has just been received, asking for an immediate reply. The brief time allotted to the completion of the task will not allow of a minute detail of all the facts connected with the investigation. The first question in order is:

1. *Cleanliness.*—The culinary department, inspected daily, either by myself or an officer of the day, or both, appeared to be in general well managed, in view of the numbers to be provided for, and the wet weather which prevailed. There was scarcely a day in which the floors and shelving were not scraped off and washed.

2. *Suffering from Cold.*—The fact cannot be disguised that during the late inclement weather there was considerable suffering among a portion at least of the men, from the imperfect manner in which they were provided for, in tents, against the variations of temperature and the intensity of the cold, no barracks having been provided by the Government. Nevertheless they had blankets, overcoats and straw, but of the last, part of the time, the quantity can scarcely be regarded as having been sufficient. The discomfort of the men was much increased by the great numbers crowded into the tents. As an offset, to this, however, many of the tents had board flooring, and some had stoves.

3. *Frozen to Death.*—The most diligent inquiry has failed to find the case of a single individual frozen to death, nor did such an event occur on this Island.

4. *Number of Sick.*—The proportion of sick was exceedingly small, considering the number and character of the men brought daily here. Many were terrible specimens of humanity, and hundreds arrived in a fearful state of intoxication. There is the strongest ground for supposing many of them were drugged.

Whole number of deaths for the months of August September, October, November, December, 1863, and January, 1864, whites (including one suicide (eleven,) 11; colord (thirteen,) 13; total, twenty-four (24,) out of a grand total received on the island since August 8, 1863, of fifteen thousand (15,000.) Diseases—Encephalitis, pneumonia, rheumatism, diarrhœa, phthisis, pulmonalis, bronchitis (capillary,) febris typhoides; but the most fearful of all was delirium tremens.

5. *The Condition of the Food.*—The general character of the food was good. The meat, beef, pork and mutton, were sweet, with only a single exception, during a long run of sultry weather. I heard no complaints, with this single exception, of the meats. Vegetables were generally abundant and of a good quality, and entered largely into the composition of the soup, which was freely served out and as freely eaten. The bread was of good quality—this was the general opinion; and was never deficient in quantity. Water was occasionally scarce, and sometimes not to be obtained, more particularly when the navigation for a short time was obstructed by ice, preventing the supply coming over from Harlem. The small and inadequate quantity furnished by one pump can scarcely offer an exception to this remark.

In conclusion, the sick in the hospital had all the attention which kindness could dictate.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
With sentiments of respect, yours,
J. A. WORRALL, Surgeon in Charge.

Obituary.

THE LATE ADMIRAL HAMELIN.

The French Admiral HAMELIN, whose death has just been announced, was the coadjutor of Admiral DEANS DUNDAS in the Black Sea, during the Crimean war. He was born Sept. 2, 1796. He was the nephew of Admiral Baron HAMELIN, a sailor who saw much service under the First Empire. At the age of eleven years his uncle placed him as a midshipman on board the *Venus*, and while yet a boy he saw a great deal of fighting. In 1812, having obtained a commission, he took part in the expedition to the Scheldt. His promotion was rapid, notwithstanding the peace which followed the battle of Waterloo. In 1828 he became a Captain, and in 1842 a Rear-Admiral. The Crimean war found him Maritime Prefect at Toulon, and he was then selected for the command of the Black Sea fleet. The memorable landing of the French troops previous to the battle of the Alma was effected under his direction. During the attack on Sebastopol forts of Oct. 17, a shell struck the quarter-deck of the *Ville de Paris*, and killed Lieut. SOMMELLER, by Admiral HAMELIN's side. He himself was knocked down by the shock. He rose and continued to command his vessel amidst a storm of Russian projectiles. His conduct on that day was rewarded by his promotion to the rank of a full Admiral. On the death of M. DUCOS, he was appointed Minister of Marine, which office he held from 1855 to 1860, when he received the post of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. He leaves a son, who is a Captain in the navy, and at this moment second in command of the *Bretagne*. His daughter was married only a few weeks before his death. The wedding had been fixed for Jan. 5, but the Admiral, feeling his end approaching, advanced the time in order that he might be present at the nuptials. The Emperor has ordered that he should be buried in the Invalides.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE, K. T.

The Duke of Athole died Saturday, Jan. 16, at Blair Castle, the fine old baronial seat of his ancestors, in Perthshire. He was the eldest of the two sons of Lord GLENLYON (second son of JOHN, fourth Duke of Athole, K. T., by his first marriage with the Hon. JANE CATHCART, eldest daughter of CHARLES, ninth Lord CATHCART,) by the Lady EMILY PERCY, fifth daughter of HUGH, second Duke of Northumberland. The late Duke was born on the 20th of September, 1814, so that at his death he was in his 50th year. The lamented Duke was formerly in the army, having entered the Second Dragoon Guards as Cornet, but he retired from military life altogether in 1840. On the death of his father, Lord GLENLYON, in October, 1837, he succeeded to that barony, and succeeded to the dukedom on the 14th September, 1846, on the death of his uncle, JOHN, fifth Duke of Athole. He was Hereditary Sheriff of Perthshire and Grand Master of the Freemasons of Scotland, which high post he has held since the resignation of the late Gen. Lord FREDERIC FITZCLARENCE, so that his Grace had been head officer of the craft in Scotland many years. The Duke, when Lord GLENLYON, took part in the magnificent and costly chivalric pageant in August, 1839, known as the Eglinton Tournament, where he was one of the knights, and was attended to the field of the tourney by above 100 armed Athole men from his family home in Perthshire. The Emperor NAPOLEON III. and the Earl CRAVEN are among the few knights now alive who participated in that romantic *fête*. The deceased nobleman was a Conservative in politics, but gave his occasional and independent support to Lord PALMERSTON's Government.

THE DUKE OF CLEVELAND.

The Duke of Cleveland died at Raby Castle Monday, Jan. 18. His grace was found dead in his chair. The late Duke was born in London in 1788, and was married in 1809 to the daughter of the fourth Earl POULETT. She died in 1859. The Duke succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1842. As Earl of Darlington he sat for the county of Durham from 1812 to 1818. From 1818 to 1826 he was member for Tregony; from 1826 to 1830 he sat for Totnes. In 1830 he was elected for Saltash, and the same year changed to South Salop, which he represented until he became Duke of Cleveland. His brother, Lord WILLIAM JOHN FREDERICK POULETT, succeeds to the title.

LORD ARTHUR LENNOX.

Lord ARTHUR LENNOX, son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, expired on Friday, Jan. 15, at his residence, Ovington-square, Brompton, aged 57. The early part of his lordship's life was passed in the army, and in 1842 he received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards held the same rank in the Light Infantry Battalion of Sussex Militia, of which corps he became Lieutenant-Commandant in 1860. His lordship also held some posts under Government, having been a Lord of the Treasury from May, 1844, to August, 1845, and a clerk of the Ordnance from August, 1845, to July, 1846. The late Lord also sat for Chichester from 1831 to 1846, and was returned for Yarmouth in 1847, but was unseated on petition.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S FAREWELL ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30, 1864.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, I hereby relinquish the command of the Department of the Missouri to Maj.-Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, United States Volunteers.

In doing so, I desire to express my thanks to the command for their good conduct while under my orders, and also to the loyal citizens within the limits of the department, who have so generally accorded a cordial support to the measures instituted for their protection and the peace of the community.

In relinquishing the command, I am proud of the honor of having as a successor the General whose brilliant deeds in command of the Army of the Cumberland have made his name illustrious.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

GEN. ROSECRANS TAKES COMMAND.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 30, 1864.

1. The following extract from General Orders No. 26, War Department, current series, is published for the information of those concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28.—By direction of the President of the United States, Major General W. S. ROSECRANS, United States Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

2. In compliance with the above order, I assume command of this department.

3. The officers of the Department Staff, excepting Gen. SCHOFIELD's personal Aides, and Major J. A. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, will continue as heretofore until further orders.

4. The General Orders and regulations now in force will continue to govern until altered or revoked.

5. Major FRANK S. BOND, Senior A. D. C.; Capt. J. P. DROUILLARD, Additional A. D. C.; Capt. R. S. THOMS, A. D. C., are announced as Aides to the General-Commanding.

6. In relieving Gen. SCHOFIELD, who, in assuming the arduous duties connected with the command, relinquished high prospects of a brilliant career as Commander of THOMAS's old division in the Army of the Cumberland, I tender him my compliments for the admirable order in which I have found the official business and archives of this department, and my best wishes as well as hopes, that in this new field of duty he may reap that success which his solid merits, good sense and honest devotion to duty and his country so well deserve.

7. While Commander here I sincerely trust I shall receive the honest, firm and united support of all true national and Union men of this department, without regard to politics, creed or party, in my endeavors to maintain law and reëstablish peace and secure prosperity throughout its limits. The past should be remembered only for the lessons it teaches, while our energies should be directed to the problem of assuring our future, based firmly on the grandeur of our position, and on the true principles of humanity and progress to universal freedom, secured by just laws.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General Commanding.

—The following Generals were in Louisville, on Monday: Major-Gens. Grant, Rosecrans, Hunter, Cadwallader, Stoneman, Schofield, Crittenden and McCook; Brig.-Gens. Wadsworth, Allen, Cattlain, Thomas and Burbridge, and Rear-Admiral Porter.

—The Rebel Colonel, BASIL DUKE, the "brains" of JOHN MORGAN, has been removed from the Penitentiary by order of the War Department, and is now at Camp Chase, upon a parole which the Western papers fear may be violated.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 5, 1864.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81.Co.107	50 Min. Min. Co...... 70¼
25,000 U.S.6s. 5-20s..Co.103⅞	900 Reading R.........117
15,000 U. S.6s.1-yr.c..... 98	200 do..........116⅞
4,000 Mo. St. 6s........67¾	200 do..........116⅞
20,000 Ohio&Miss.R.C. 35¾	700 do..........117⅛
10,000 do...........35⅛	500 do..........117⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s........105⅛	500 do..........117⅛
2,000 N.Y.Cen. 7s........100½	100 M. So. & N.I.R. b15 94¼
4,000 Erie 2d M. Bs.'79.118	700 do.............94
1,000 E. 5th M. Bs.......109½	300 do..........b10 93¾
1,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.104	50 do.............93½
10,000 M. C. 8s Co. 1stM. Sk. Fd.B..........123½	150 do.............93½
10,000 do.............124	300 do..........b10 93¾
1,000 Ch.,B.&Q.8s1stM.119	100 Mich.S.&N.I.G......133½
1,000 Ill. Cen. B.......122	100 do.............134
2,000 C.&N.W.1stM.......89½	100 do.............134⅛
2,000 Cl. & P. 4th M.....85	100 Ill. Cen. Full S.....119
1,000 A. & T. H. 1stM.101	100 do..........b30.119
5,000 Chic. & Alt.In.B. 96⅛	100 do..........b30.119½
6,000 Penins. R. 1st M. 80	200 Al.&Ter.H.Pref.... 81
5,000 Ch. & Alton 1st...100½	50 do.............. 80
10 Bank of State N.Y.103½	650 Ch. & Alton Pr.... 97
10 Bank of Commerce.101¾	750 Ill. Cen. R. S.......130¾
5 Bank of the Repub.104	600 do..........130¼
10 B'k of the Com'th...98	32 do.............130
10,000 American Gold...157¾	500 do..........b10. 130¾
100 Canton Co.......b30 39¾	400 do..........b30.131
200 do............38⅞	100 do..........s7.130¾
500 Cumb.Coal Prf.......51¾	200 do..........b15.131⅛
400 do............51¾	200 do..........b4 130¾
50 Del. & H.Ca.Co.....175	400 do..........b15.131
100 Penn. Coal Co......185	30,000 Ill.C.Gan.B.Sc....116
100 Quick. M. Co.....b15 49	700 Cleve. & Pitts.....115½
800 do............48¾	200 do...........115½
200 do............48¾	1000 do..........115¼
3650 Mar. Min. Co.......33	1200 do..........115¼
1000 do..............33	500 do..............115
300 do...........33⅛	200 do..........b10.115½
200 do.........s10 33	200 do..........b10.115⅛
100 do.........s30 33	200 do..........b10.115
1000 Copake Iron Mines 14	50 Cl., Col. & C. R.......151
200 Quartz H. M.Co.....13¼	8 do..............152
100 do.............13⅛	50 do.............151⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. R....b10.132⅝	200 Gal.& Ch. R.........113¾
6001 do...........132⅝	400 do..............114
1300 do...........132⅜	250 do..............114⅛
200 do.........s10.132⅝	100 do..........s30.114⅛
400 do......s3 aft.opg.132½	100 do..........b10.114
200 Erie R.............108⅛	100 do..........b10.114⅛
6500 do.............108⅛	200 do..........b15..114⅛
1300 do.............108⅛	100 do..........b10. 114⅛
300 do..........b30.109	100 do..............114⅛
200 do..........b30.109	100 do..............114⅛
200 do..........b50 109⅛	1800 Cleve. & Tol. R.......138
200 do..........b5.108⅞	400 do..........b30.138⅛
200 do..........b5.108⅞	200 do..........s10.138⅛
600 do..........b10.109	300 do..............138⅛
600 do..........b10.109	300 Chi. & R. I. R.......143⅛
100 do..........b10.108⅞	200 do..............143⅛
50 ErieRailway Pr......102	200 Mil. & P.Du C.......60
100 do.............102⅛	1100 do..............60
200 do.............102⅛	200 do..............60
500 Hud. R. R..........145	200 do.........s10 60
400 do.............144⅛	100 do.........s30 60
200 do.............144⅛	200 do..............60⅛
200 do..........b10.144⅛	50 do..........b10 60⅛
100 do..........b10.145	200 Tol. & Wab. R.......56
	100 do..............56⅛
	100 do.........b10. 56
100 do.........s10.144¾	300 do............88¾
200 Harlem R.......104	500 P., Ft. W. & C..... 89
400 do.........103	400 do..............88¾
300 do.........102¾	50 do............b10 89
100 do.........102⅛	200 do..............88¾
205 Mich. Cen. R.....134⅛	100 do...........b5 89
400 do.........134⅛	100 do..........b30 89⅛
450 do.........135	50 do..........s30 88¾
100 do.........135⅛	200 Alt. & T.H.......63¼
50 do.........135⅛	50 do..............63¾
100 do.........135⅛	200 do..........b10 64
500 do.........136	300 Chi. & N. W.........49
50 do......s30.135⅞	200 do..............48⅞
50 do......b4.136	50 do.......b30 49⅛
200 do.........135⅞	500 Chi. & Alton R.....86

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.Co.103⅞	800 Hud. R. R..........144¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes.Oct. & Apr...108	600 do...........144⅝
2,000 U. S. 6s. 1y.c.......98½	300 do.........b30.145⅛
4,000 Am. Gold.........158⅛	400 do..........144⅛
10,000 do.............158⅛	100 Harlem R.........102½
10,000 do.............158	200 Reading R.........117¾
100 Cum. Coal Pref.b7 51⅛	1000 do.............117¾
200 do.............51⅛	2000 M. S. & N. I. R...93¾
100 Canton Co.........38⅛	200 do..........b10. 93¾
100 do..........b15. 38⅛	200 A. & T. H. R.........64
120 Quicksil. M. Co.....48⅛	500 Ill. Cen. R. S.b10. 131
100 do..........b30 49⅛	600 do..............130¼
50 do..........b30 49	1200 do..............131
200 do.............48⅛	1000 Cleve. & P. R.......114⅛
100 do..........s10 48⅛	400 do..........s10.114⅛
100 Pacific M. S. S. C..225⅛	500 do..........b30 115
600 N. Y. Cen. R........132⅛	200 Gal. & Chic. R.......114⅛
400 do..........opg. 132⅛	150 do..............114⅛
400 P., Ft.W. & C........88⅛	100 do..........b5.115
500 do..........b10. 89	250 do..........b3.115
200 Erie R..........b10.108¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.b10.138¾
2500 do.............108⅞	600
200 do.............108⅞	200 Chic. & R. I. R.b5.143¾
200 do..........b30.109¼	100 do..............143¾
1000 do..........b10.109	150 do..........s10.148⅜
400 do..........b5.109	100 do..........s10.143⅛
400 do..........b30.109¾	200 do..........b10.143⅞
100 do..........b30.109⅛	400
50 Erie R. Pr.........102⅞	260 Mil.&Pr.DuC.R.......62
200 Mich. Cen..........136	100 do..........b10 63
300 do..............136⅛	500 do..............62⅛
100 do..........b10 136⅛	100 do..............68
	200 do..............63⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold....157⅞	300 Ill. Cen.R.ex-div...130⅜
800 N. Y. Cen.ex-d.b3 132⅝	600 do..........130⅜
100 do..........132⅝	300 do........b3.130⅜
600 do........s3.132⅝	1100 Cle. & Pitts. R......114⅛
3,000 Erie R..ex div.b5.108⅞	200 do........b10 114⅛
100 do..........108¾	200 do..........b3.114⅛
300 do........s3.108¾	500 do.........s30.114⅛
700 do........b10.108⅞	500 do.........s60.114
700 do........b3 108⅞	300 Gal. & C. R.ex-d.s3.114¼
50 do..........c 108⅞	200 do..........114⅜
100 do..........c 108⅞	100 do..........114⅛
2450 do........b4.108⅞	200 do..........b3.114⅛
100 Erie R. Prf......s10.102	200 do..........c.114⅛
100 Hud. River R.......144⅛	100 do..........114⅛
100 do..........144⅛	200 do..........s3.114⅛
100 do..........144⅛	200 Clev. & Tol. R....s3.138
200 Harlem R.......s3.102⅛	600 do..........138
200 do..........c.102⅛	200 P., Ft. W. & Chi.......88⅛
1200 do..........102⅛	100 do..........s4 88⅛
100 do..........c 102⅛	100 T. & A. H. R Pf.......80
1000 do..........102⅛	200 Tol. & Wab. R.........59
100 do..........b10.102⅛	100 Canton Co..........38⅛
5500 Read R..........117⅛	200 do..........b3 38⅛
300 do..........117⅛	450 Cumb. Coal Co.......51⅛
200 do..........b5.118	200 do..........s10 51⅛
200 do..........117⅞	500 do..........51⅛
300 Mich. Cen. R.........136	200 do..........s3. 51⅛
250 do..........135⅛	150 Wyom. Valley Coal Co..........ex div. 81
50 do..........c.135⅛	
2800 M. S.& N. I. R.......94	500 Quicksilver M. Co.....48⅛
2500 do..........b3 94	100 do..........b3 48⅛
200 do..........b10 94¼	100 Mariposa M. Co...s3 32⅛
1500 do..........c 94	100 do..........32⅛
300 do..........94¼	100 M. S.&N.I.G.S.b10.135
100 M. & P. du C. R.......61	300 do..........b3.135
100 Chic. & R. I.....s60.139	

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 N. Y. Cen. R.ex d.132¾	800 Cle. & Tol. R.......138
450 do..........132⅝	1000 do.........b4.138¼
100 do...p&c.b10 132⅝	200 do.........b3 138¼
300 do........b3.132⅝	200 Chic. & R. I....s60.139
1200 Erie R. ex-div..b3.109	100 Chi. & N.W.R...........49
1100 do..........109	50 do..........b3. 49
500 do......s30 108⅞	100 Pitts.,Ft.W.& C..b3 88⅞
600 do........s3 109	200 do..........88⅞
100 do........s30 109	100 do..........88⅞
200 do........b10. 109¼	100 do.........b10 89
300 do..........109¼	700 do..........88⅞
500 Hudson R. R.......144⅛	700 Mil. & P. Du C...b3 63⅛
100 do.........144⅛	300 do........b3. 63⅛
200 do.........145	200 do..............24
200 do........s3.145	100 T. H. & Alt Pf......b3 81⅛
600 Harlem R......b3.102⅛	100 do..........81⅛
400 Reading R..ex div.117⅛	300 Canton Co........b3 38⅛
100 Mich. Cen. R.....b3.137	100 Cumb. Coal........b3 51⅛
150 do..........136⅛	200 do..........b3 51⅛
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. 93¾	350 Wyoming Val.Coal Co.........ex div. 81⅛
200 do.........b3 93⅛	
600 do.........b3 93⅛	50 Quicks. M. Co....s3 48
400 do.........b3 93⅛	200 do..........48⅛
do..........93⅛	900 do..........49
100 Ill. Cen. R.ex-div..131	100 do.........b10 49
1000 do........s3.131	100 do..........b3 49
400 do........s3.131	100 do..........49⅛
200 do........b3.131⅛	100 do.........s10 49
100 do..........131⅛	300 Mariposa Min. Co..34
500 Clev. & Pitts...b3.114⅛	1000 do..........33⅛
2000 do........s10 114	100 do..........33⅛
900 do..........114⅛	100 do.........b3 33⅛
200 do........b10.114⅛	100 do..........33⅛
700 do........bnw.114⅛	100 do.........b4 33⅛
100 Gal. & Ch.ex d.s10.114⅛	
do........b3.114⅛	

FRIDAY, Feb. 5—P. M.

The Funded Public Debt of the United States is, in every sense, *a Gold bearing Security*. The Government has never paid off the principal of any of its Funded Loans except in Specie. *The interest is pledged to be paid in Specie*. This pledge does not rest alone on the public faith. The source of revenue, *in Gold*, is specific in character and steady and unfailing in its receipt. This revenue, from Customs, is "set apart" as an inviolate fund by Act of Congress, to the primary object of paying this interest, in preference to all other claims upon the Treasury, and secondly, to the payment or purchase for the Sinking Fund of so much of the principal of the Public Debt as shall amount, in Gold, within each fiscal year, to 1 ₩ cent. of the whole Debt. This sacred fund from Customs is not only steady in its receipt, in Gold, but steadily increasing with the growth of the country in its ability to consume Foreign imports. The source, itself, is unfailing. Its present volume for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1864, is more than double the claims of the year for Gold interest. We give the approximate figures in proof:

CUSTOMS IN GOLD—FISCAL YEAR.

First Quarter, official		$22,562 018
October and November, official		16,136,418*
Dec'ber and Jan. at New-York	$11,427,000	
Estimated other ports	3,809,000	—15,236 000
Total for seven months		$53,934,436
Feb. and March, N. York est'd	$12,000,000	
Fourth Quarter, do	18,000,000	
At N. York Feb. 1 to June 30	$30,000,000	
Other ports estimated	10,000,000	—40,000,000
Total for year		$93,934,436

*Report of Secretary of Treasury Dec. 10, which, placing the figure at $15,336,418, and adds, "these receipts do not include the entire month of November, complete returns for that month not having been received from all points. These returns will probably increase the sum of receipts by about $800,000."

INTEREST PAID AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Quarter, official	$4,283,628
October and November	12,504,886
Jan. 1, on Funded 5s and 6s	3,360,000
Feb. 19, to be paid on 7-30 ₩ Cents	2,142,000
April 1, to be paid on 7-30 ₩ Cents	3,188,875
May 1, to be paid on Popular Loan	12,000,000
Total on Funded and Fundable Stock	$37,479,389
On Gold Interest Certificates, say	*8,000,000
Total for year in Gold	$45,479,389

* On the 1st of November last the remaining Gold Interest Certificates of Deposit were paid off, and on the 3d of March prox. the last of the Gold Interest one year Certificates of Indebtedness will be paid off.

The present Funded and Fundable Debt, bearing interest in Gold at an average of 6 ₩ cent., amounts to $756,717,809, as in our table of yesterday. The interest charge *in Gold* is about $45,000,000, as against a Customs Revenue of $93,934,436. The Temporary Debt is $689,653,698, of which only $220,493,533 is on interest, the remainder being in Greenback and Fractional Currency. But were the whole of this temporary indebtedness now funded into a long 5 ₩ cent. Stock of the United States, the Gold Interest of the succeeding fiscal year would still fall within the present volume of Customs Revenue, to say nothing of its prospective increase.

This Customs Revenue is beyond the ordinary contingencies of popular taxation, and the time has passed when it was made the sport of Free Trade and Ad Valorem theorists in the adjustment of our Tariff Acts. We verily believe that when this rebellion is settled, Free Trade, in its old ultra sense, will be as obnoxious to the whole country, including the regenerated South, as secession itself. The voluntary system of supporting the interest charge upon the Public Debt through the Custom-house will be maintained in all its integrity, and its burdens borne the more cheerfully by the great body of the consumers of Foreign Goods, because of their ability to pay for them and the common interest which they hold in the maintenance of the public faith of the nation.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London are much the same to-day as on Thursday. The export demand for Gold for to-morrow's steamer is reported moderate. The Customs demand has been pretty active throughout the week. The market for Money continues to show increasing ease of supply at 7 ₩ cent. The Stock Brokers were well accommodated through the forenoon and to the close of Bank hours, notwithstanding the increased volume of Railway speculation for cash, as well as on time. The Customs in Gold to-day were $279,000. The Currency balances in the Sub-Treasury are gradually decreasing.

The demand for the Government Stocks, both on the Stock Exchange and through the Money Brokers on Wall-street, continues active. The Popular Loan is 103⅞@104⅛, and the Loan of 1881, 107@107½ ₩ cent., the registered Certificates being rather ahead of the Coupons, owing to the demand for the latter for the National Banking Department. Treasury Certificates are 98 ₩ cent. and in demand. The amount of these in circulation is $15,000,000 or 20,000,000 below the usual maximum through last year. The Railways are generally up again, and the advance in price since last night extends over a large portion of the list. Erie touched 109, buyer a few days, and the business in the stock was unusually large. Several of the Western Stocks were equally buoyant; Illinois Central and Cleveland and Pittsburgh taking the lead. In both these a large *Short* interest on the Street is reported outstanding, though aside from this, both are favorites, and easily moved on a general good market. Galena followed up in the afternoon, and Michigan Central and Reading were firm. In New-York Central the new speculation is not yet so sensibly felt, though its turn may come next, as much confidence is expressed in the ability of the road to follow up the present 5 ₩ cent. half-yearly Dividend with another at the same figure in August. There was a spirited rise of 5 ₩ cent. in Prairie du Chien Road, of which there is only about 27,000 Common Shares.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night. The reported general ease in the Money market at the close of the day had its effect in widening the circle of speculation for the rise. The Commission Brokers take new orders with better confidence in the rise than earlier in the week. There was a further advance on Erie Shares on the Street; sales as high as 109½ ₩ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	157⅞	158	Mich. Central	133¾	136⅛
U. S. 6s, 1861	107	107	Mich. Southern	91¾	93⅛
N. Y. Central	132¼	132⅝	Mich. Guarant'd	131	134
Erie	108¼	109¼	Illinois Cen	128¾	131
Erie Preferred	102	102⅝	Pittsburgh	113⅛	114⅛
Hudson	144	144⅛	Fort Wayne	88⅛	88⅞
Pacific Mail	225	226⅛	Rock Island	143⅛	143⅛
Harlem	102⅛	102⅛	Galena	113⅛	114⅛
Canton	38⅛	38⅛	Reading	116⅛	117⅛
Treas. Cer., new	98	98	Quicksilver	49	48⅛
Toledo	137⅛	138	Cum'land Coal	52	51⅛
Northwest	48⅛	49	Mariposa	38	33

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The half-yearly Dividend of the Citizens' Bank is 4 ₩ cent.

New-York	115	Mech's Bank'g Ass	96
Manhattan	140	American Exchange	168
America	127	Chatham	100
City	145	Bank of the Republic	104
Phenix	105	Bank of N. America	105
Tradesmen's	110	Hanover	99
Greenwich	160	Irving	100
Leather Manu'ture	150	Metropolitan	110
Seventh Ward	135	People's	101
State of New-York	103½	St. Nicholas	101
Commerce	101½	Atlantic	101

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¾	Ill. Central, '75	121⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102	Alton & T. Haute firsts	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs	102	Al. & T. H. Pref'd	87¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	76¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. Con. '76	130	Del. L. & W. firsts	113
Erie thirds, '83	112	Del. L. & W. seconds	113
Erie fourths, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	98¾
Erie fifths, '88	109¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff., N.Y.&E. '77	104	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	110
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	104
Hud. R. thirds, '75	128¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	108	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84⅛
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	124	Miss. & Mo., L. G.	60
Mich. S. seconds	104	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100⅛
Mich. S.&N.I. S.F.	108	Chi. & Alt. Income	90⅛

The following appears in the Washington dispatches of the *Herald*:

"As was indicated in this correspondence a few days ago, the issue of the five ₩ cent. interest bearing Treasury notes is rapidly affording relief to Government creditors. Nearly *one hundred millions* of them have already been paid out."

The facts are that the Treasury borrowed, last September, of the Associated Banks, $50,000,000 on the first issue of these Notes. They bear date Dec. 1, and were all delivered to the Banks early in January. Not one dollar was paid out to the public creditors. Late in January the process of paying out the second issue to the public creditors was commenced. On the 29th of that month $987,769 only had been used. On the 2d February the amount had reached only $2,074,445. On that day (Tuesday of this week) the unpaid requisitions of all sorts, including the requisitions in suspense, were only $21,375,669. It is quite plain, therefore, that the hundred million story is a very wild guess.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,641,233 43, including for Customs, $279,000; payments, $5,405,120 77; balance, $35,767,106 92.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 4, were $2,925,551, against $1,748,597 same week last year, and $1,785,805 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,693	$1,291,870	218	$62,938	564	$295,602
Mf. of Cot'n	886	265,989	82	15,376	249	66,756
Mf. of Silk	786	834,997	38	36,610	92	89,601
Mf. of Flax	960	215,946	109	24,459	348	84,537
Miscellan's	561	174,971	13	2,395	284	14,118
Total	5,886	$2,783,773	460	$141,778	1,537	$460,614
		141,778				2,783,773
Total entered		$2,925,551		Total marketed		$3,244,387

The Whale Fishery of the United States.

The New-Bedford *Shipping List* has published its regular annual review of the Oil trade of the United States. We glean therefrom the following statistics. The importations of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States in 1863, were:

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford	42,458	43,191	307,950
Fairhaven	3,356	1,137	7,800
Westport	3,874	197	....
Mattapoisett	1,573	7	....
Sippican	308	26	....
Dist. of New-Bedford	51,569	44,556	315,750
New-London	28	2,148	35,550
Nantucket	3,822	557	4,950
Edgartown	1,170	100	900
Provincetown	1,290	1,730	....
Boston	4,916	5,637	88,900
Beverly	210	....	....
Salem	200	40	....
Sag Harbor	885	855	5,100
New-York	969	7,351	37,600
Total	65,055	62,976	488,750

IMPORTS FOR 1863.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
January	2,325	2,256	15,150
February	1,270	2,408	18,250
March	3,834	6,678	101,650
April	1,841	11,699	123,400
May	17,707	14,220	67,800
June	9,043	1,782	9,500
July	6,643	4,941	2,150
August	7,334	4,961	1,950
September	2,209	4,375	28,250
October	5,607	6,071	94,400
November	5,333	3,454	4,700
December	1,819	130	21,550
Total	65,055	62,974	488,750

The following are the importations of Oils into the United States from 1845 to 1864:

Imports of	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Whalebone, lbs.
1863	65,055	62,974	488,750
1862	55,641	100,478	763,500
1861	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
1860	73,708	140,005	1,337,650
1859	91,408	190,411	1,923,850
1858	81,941	182,223	1,540,600
1857	78,440	230,941	2,058,900
1856	80,941	197,890	2,592,700
1855	72,649	184,015	2,707,500
1854	76,696	319,837	3,445,200
1853	103,077	260,114	5,652,300
1852	78,872	84,211	1,259,900
1851	99,591	328,483	3,966,500
1850	92,892	200,608	2,869,200
1849	100,944	248,492	2,281,100
1848	107,976	280,656	2,003,000
1847	120,753	313,150	3,341,680
1846	95,217	207,493	2,278,930
1845	157,917	272,730	3,167,142

Exports of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil and Whalebone from the United States.

1863	18,366	11,207	279,394
1862	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861	37,547	49,969	1,145,013
1860	32,792	13,007	911,226
1859	52,207	8,179	1,707,829

Statement of the Average Prices of Sperm and Whale Oil, for 1863.

	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.
January	$1 67½	$ 83
February	1 75⅛	92
March	1 87	1 02
April	1 70	1 00
May	1 61	86
June	1 51	88
July	1 50	90
August	1 46	88
September	1 45½	91
October	1 57½	1 02
November	1 62½	1 11
December	1 60	1 10

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1863, $1 61 ₩ gallon.
Average price of Whale Oil for 1863, 95¼c. ₩ gallon.

Statement of the Average Price of Northern and Southern Whalebone for 1863:

	Northern.	Southern.
January	$1 58	$1 40
February	1 69	1 44
March	1 80⅛	1 55
April	1 80⅛	1 55
May	1 65	1 55
June	1 57	1 55
July	1 52⅛	1 45
August	1 68	1 40
September	1 50	1 40
October	1 55	1 33⅛
November	1 54	1 35
December	1 56	1 35

Average price for Northern Bone, 1863, $1 62 ₩ lb.
Average price for Southern Bone, 1863, $1 44½ ₩ lb.

Stock of Oils and Whalebone in the United States, Jan. 1, 1864.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
New-Bedford	24,880	8,314	26,200
Fairhaven	1,800	—	—
Westport	2,700	—	—
Edgartown	500	—	—
Nantucket	760	—	—
Boston	315	410	—
Salem	220	—	—
New-London	25	15	—
New-York	—	905	122,780
Total	31,200	9,344	148,980

Stock of Oil and Bone on Hand on 1st January in the Last Seven Years.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
1864	31,200	9,344	148,980
1863	16,038	23,019	91,500
1862	16,132	58,278	295,600
1861	13,838	80,469	488,700
1860	13,429	96,480	380,600
1859	17,176	82,376	400,000
1858	39,307	91,193	235,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 5, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 68 bbls. Ashes, 9,966 bbls. Flour, 1,374 bbls. and 1,221 bags Corn Meal, 500 bush. Wheat, 5,448 bushels Corn, 10,937 bushels Oats, 4,315 bushels Malt, 2,093 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,071 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots at $8 75 @$8 87½ and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Are inactive at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Is inactive at our quotations. Java, 40½c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33c. @35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request at drooping prices. Middling at 83½c.@84½c.; chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been dull and heavy to-day, business having been interrupted by the extraordinary excitement in the Corn market. Prices of low grades closed a shade easier. Sales since our last, 8,300 bbls., including SuperfineState and Western, at $6 40@$6 70; poor to choice extra State, at $6 85@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7; round hoop extra, Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 35 @$7 55, the latter an extreme rate, and inferior do, at $7 25@$7 35 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 70
Extra State	6 85	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 35	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour is quiet at former prices; sales since our last, 850 bbls., at $7 75@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$11 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull; sales 530 bbls. extra at $6 95@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl. Sales 80 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very lightly dealt in, and prices have been quoted a shade lower and somewhat nominal. Sales since our last, 56,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $1 70@$1 72½; Red Western at $1 66@$1 69; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 59@$1 61 in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 56 @$1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 55@$1 58 ₩ bushel. Corn has been unusually excited to-day. Early in the day, seven loads of Mixed Western, in store, were bought on speculation, at $1 27@$1 32, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30 regular way. About noon a speculative operator made his appearance in the market, and commenced buying briskly, until he had purchased twenty-three loads at prices varying from $1 33@$1 40, agreeing to pay 3c. ₩ bushel cash to-day, and the balance of the purchase money within ten days. He also sold a single load at $1 26, cash, to-day. About 1 o'clock P. M. he grew very much excited, having been greatly annoyed by some unknown parties, who had been pelting him with lumps of dough and quantities of grain; (by the way, a most disgraceful practice on 'Change, which should be absolutely forbidden under the penalty of expulsion, if necessary,) also by the persistency of a merchant, who had been offering a load of Corn at $1 40, but with whom he had repeatedly declined to have any direct business transactions. He began to talk loudly about combinations which had been organized to crush him; about his fidelity to principle; his determination to fight out the battle of principle, even if it cost him his life; his enemies might take his corn and his money, but he would maintain his character, which he prized above everything else. Efforts were made to reason with him, but these efforts only increased his nervousness and mental excitement. He mentioned the names of certain merchants who had, according to his representations, proved false to him, and tried to crush him; but he would defy them all; he would adhere to principle; he would make known how grievously he had been wronged; he would make his foes hear him; he would make good all his engagements, or die in the attempt. He appealed to his God for protection, and refused to be pacified or reasoned with, warning all parties to avoid interfering with him or his rights. At this time the excitement on the floor was intense, and business was totally suspended. Shouts of "put him out" were heard on all sides; he defied any one to put him out; he was fighting for principle, and he would not be put down. Two merchants then took hold of him, drew him to the stairway and down the stairway to the street, whence he started by himself for his office. When all the noise and confusion had subsided, a load of mixed Western Corn in store was sold at $1 29, regular way, which was the closing quotation. Sales were also made during the day of 8,500 bushels Jersey new Corn, at $1 14@$1 19 for very inferior to good Yellow, and $1 20@$1 21 for White, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 26 @$1 33 ₩ bushel. Oats are in more demand, at former rates we quote Canada at 88c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@91c.; State at 88c.@90c.; Jersey at 82c. @87c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in limited request at $1 20@$1 45, as extremes, ₩ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ₩ bushel; sales 1,500 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at $1 10@$1 40 for Common to Prime, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in fair request, at 25c.@33c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manila is in demand and is up to 14c. ₩ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and steady at $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is quiet at $1 25 for common, and $1 60 for lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Are quiet, and somewhat depressed. Ingot Copper at 39½c.@41c. ₩ lb; Scotch Pig Iron $47 50@$49 ₩ ton; Pig lead, $10 75@$11 ₩ 100 lbs; Strait Tin, 48c.@48½c. ₩ lb, all cash.

MOLASSES—Sales since our last, privately and by auction, 430 bbls. New Orleans at 65c.@70c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ₩ gallon. Resin at $29@$36 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $11@$14; Pitch at $18 50 @$22 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in limited request at former rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 50@$1 51; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 15; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $36 50 and $4 75@$5 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 29½c.@31c.; Refined do. at 52½c.@56c. free, and 46c.@48c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 3,512 bbls.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Are in demand at $48 50 @$53 50 and $2 40, respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day, but quoted steady. Sales, since last, of 1,400 bbls., at $23@$23 25 for New Mess; $20@$20 12½ for Mess, last season's packing; $19@$19 12½ for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $20@$23, the latter an extreme rate, for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request at 10¼c.@15c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 400 packages. Bacon is in good demand at 11c.@13½c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 950 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are inquired for at 8¼c.@9¼c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand and heavy; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¾c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice new, ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; sales 500 bbls., at $14 50@$18 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ₩ bbl. Butter has been in demand at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@34c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in fair request, at 13c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is inactive, but quoted firm.

SALT—Is in moderate demand at steady prices.

SPICES—Sales, 4,000 mats Cassia, at 50c.; 1,650 bags Pepper, part at 39c.@39½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are quiet, yet very firm. Sales, since our last, 485 hhds., including New-Orleans (partly by auction) at 12⅞c.@14⅞c., and Cuba, &c., 12½c.@13¼c.; also, 380 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@14c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13¼c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 16,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are in request and stiffly held.

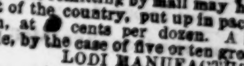
TOBACCO—Is in good demand for manufacturing, and prices are firm. Sales, 273 hhds. Kentucky, at 13c.@21c.; 94 bales Havana and 50 bales Yara, on private terms; 672 cases Seed Leaf, at 18c.@30c. Manufactured is in more request and is buoyant.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last, of 500 bbls. at 90c. @92c., chiefly at 90c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and heavy to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 10½d., to fill up; 4000 bushels Wheat at 4d. in ship's bags; 350 bxs. Bacon, at 15s. by sailing vessel, and 40s. by steamer; 50 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; 200 bbls. Beef at 1s. 6d.; and, by steamer, 1,200 bxs. Butter and Cheese at 45s. For London—1,300 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.; 13,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.; 100 tons Provisions at 18s. 6d.@20s. For Glasgow—1,600 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d.@2s.; and 100 boxes Bacon at 20s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.
The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.
Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at [illegible] cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 130 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

AUCTION SALES

SALE OF CONDEMNED GRAIN AND HAY.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864, the following quantities of grain and hay deemed unserviceable:
About thirteen thousand (13,000) bushels of corn.
About twenty-four (24) bushel of oats.
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of hay.
The grain will be sold in lots of one hundred (100) bushels, with the privilege of five hundred (500) bushels, and the hay in lots of twenty-five (25) tons, with the privilege of fifty (50) tons.
ALSO, at the same time and place, about seven hundred thousand (700,000) pounds of mixed grain, (corn and oats,) which will be sold by the pound, in lots of five thousand (5,000) pounds, with the privilege of twenty thousand (20,000) pounds.
The successful bidders will be required to remove the grain and hay within five (5) days from the day of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brig.-Gen. and Chief Quar'mr, Depot of Washington.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
Bay horse, with long tail, 9 years old, accustomed to be driven in a coupé in this City; is an excellent lady's saddle horse; has no fault or blemish whatever; is fast, and well adapted for a physician.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, February 6, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., 12 solid silver forks, in good order.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st.; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box 2,359 N.Y. Post-office.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days. It will give health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated and shattered constitution. $1 a vial, with a medical book that treats of the evil effects of early abuse, loss of virile power and the effects of mercury. No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., OPERATING and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

LOST AND FOUND.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating United States 5 per cent. Coupon Bond of 1874, No. 11,742, with coupons of and from Jan. 1, 1864, dated Feb. 1, 1864, and issued to B. Berend & Co., or bearer; the same having been lost or mislaid in transmission to the Union Bank of London, per steamer *Hansa*, from New-York Nov. 21, 1863, payment thereof having been stopped at the United States Treasury.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, by the Sterling Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 3 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.
R. H. BULL Secretary. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY.
Cash Capital ....$[illegible]
Assets, Feb. 1, 1864 ....$[illegible]
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. to stockholders, payable on demand.
Scrip dividend for 1863, Fifty Per Cent.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.

LUCIUS HART, JR., IS ADMITTED as Partner in our firm from this day.
LUCIUS HART & CO.
NOS. 4 AND 6 BURLING-SLIP.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN FOR a family of four persons, viz., gentleman and wife and two children, (a boy of seven, and a girl of four years.) At least two good-sized rooms required. Address, with full particulars as to accommodations, location, terms, &c., &c., M. A. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
No. 728 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.
GRAND SACRED AND PATRIOTIC MUSICAL PERFORMANCE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1864.
Mrs. MOZART, Miss C. A. FLINT.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Miss M. B. LEACH,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY,
Mr. D. D. GRISWOLD, Mr. J. R. THOMAS,
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM,
Mr. EDW'D HOWE, Jr., Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
Mr. GEORGE LEACH.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
One of Messrs. Steinway & Son's grand piano-fortes will be used with the organ on this occasion.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF MISSIONARY LIFE IN INDIA.—Three lectures by Rev. R. A. HILL, in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church, between 12th and 13th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, and on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 22. Lecture to commence on each evening at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets for the course, 50 cents.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, U. S. Senator WILLEY, of Western Virginia, and Rev. Dr. BOWMAN, President of the Indiana Asbury University. There will be no collection. No postponement on account of the weather.

CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.—A sermon will be preached on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in Christ's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., by the Rev. Dr. COXE. An address will also be made, giving an account of the operations and prospects of the work. A collection will be taken up in aid of the society. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE NINTH SERMON in the series will be preached by Rev. J. L. SHOCK, D. D., pastor of the 15th-st. Evangelist Lutheran Church, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of East 31st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christian Love.* Union Prayer meeting, THURSDAY EVENING, in Home Chapel, No. 29 East 28th-st., at 3½ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Successful Church—Illustrated by Gideon's Three Hundred Men,* Judges, vii.; and at 7½ P. M., to the young, *On Motives to Early Piety.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening in the week, except Saturday.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock, evening. Subject in evening—*Ignorance and False Religion*—being a continuation of the course of lectures on "Pilgrim's Progress." Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES, being discourses on "Christian Life," delivered in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D.D., will preach the sixth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible and Christian Life.*

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, is preaching a series of sermons on *The United States in Prophecy,* every Sunday evening. The seventh discourse TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Preaching, also, at 10½ A. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. Preaching next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. MCGLASHAN. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, 7½, monthly concert for seamen, with extracts from correspondence, addresses, &c.

"POOR FUND."—REV. C. C. GOSS, REV. MR. DEFOREST, agent for Hilton Head; GEORGE W. BUNGAY, Esq., and others, will speak in behalf of a fund for soldiers families, at Hope Chapel, SUNDAY EVENING. Discourse on a *Future Life* at 10½, and a children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—LECTURES on *Bunyan's Holy War.* The fourth lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, ON SUNDAY EVENING, on *the March of Emanuel in person, with his forces, for the Conquest of the Town of Mansoul.* Services at half-past seven.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First F. W. Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. EBENEZER KNOWLTON will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.

THE SEVENTH OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rt. Rev. GEO. BURGESS, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*The Psalter an Inspired Liturgy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 7. Morning services, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The Evening services are discontinued for the present.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third discourse on this subject, at the Historical Society's Building, 2d-av., 11th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Report of Hell by a Discharged Convict.* Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach in behalf of this association, in his own church, Fourth-av., northwest corner of 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are cordially invited.

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT WILL preach as usual in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Divine Legislation for the Poor.* Preaching in the morning also by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath service at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The third lecture of the current series will be giving SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Episcopalian Church.* Mr. BALLOU will also preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Rev. Mr. FIVAZ, at No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.; seats free. Prayer Meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ATHENEUM, BROOKLYN, CORNER OF Clinton and Atlantic sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, on *Our Lord a Lawyer*—a sermon to the legal profession. Morning service at 10½.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Free seats, good singing, and a cordial welcome to all strangers.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH CONTINUES her addresses in Clinton Hall SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening selected by the audience. Illustrations and discussions after lecture. Tickets 20 cents.

A FREE LECTURE, THE SECOND OF A course upon Primitive and Modern Christianity, Compared, at Room No. 5 Clinton-hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, 7th inst., at 7½ P. M., by SAMUEL EVANS, author of Christianity placed upon its own principles.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Strangers accommodated with seats on main floor. Pews in the galleries all free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who prefer Bible truth to the "Traditions of Men," are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening—*The Details of Prophecy—The First Coming of Christ, etc.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College on SUNDAY EVENING next, 7th February, by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., at the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.

PROPHECY EXPLAINED.—S. S. SNOW, S. M. C., continues his work of restoring all things which God has spoken by all his holy prophets. See Acts iii., 21. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon—*Orthodoxy.* Of the evening—*The Apocalypse.*

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. DR. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach the fourth of this series on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered after the morning service.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES, AND STATE OF THE NATIONS will be the subject to be considered by The New-York Scripture Reviewing Class at Room No. 5 Clinton Hall, next THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. JOHN W. BUCKMASTER, of St. John's Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Pastor, Rev. S. BOTTOME. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of 105th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, will preach Feb. 7th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

IRVING HALL.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the series of discourses on the *First Christian Century,* on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are invited.

THE REV. CHAS. WHITEHEAD WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH, the 7th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ANNA E. DICKENSON WILL REPEAT her lecture, *Words for the Hour,* lately delivered in the Capitol at Washington, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

REAL ESTATE.

SMALL GOOD BRICK HOUSES
FOR SALE,
in West 17th-st., from $4,000 to $6,000 each, all in perfect order, have gas fixtures and Croton water throughout, and separately connected with sewer in street.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES CHEAP!

No. 30 Ellicott-place	$3,800
No. 166 Gates avenue	4,000
No. 542 Pacific-st	6,000
Jefferson-st., near Franklin	5,500

and others on Union, Sackett, Carroll, Degraw, and almost every other street in the City, by E. E. MILES, Broker, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT
for sale, one hour from City, mansion, lodge, &c., &c.; 20 acres, fine park, extensive views, perfectly healthy. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR SALE.—The building formerly known as the Orange Female Seminary, recently converted into a dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; situated on a lot of one acre, in the immediate vicinity of the brick church station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the main street. Half the amount of the purchase money, if required, may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of GEORGE BARRETT, No. 70 Wall-st., or SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Mercantile Bank, Orange.

THREE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 105 2d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.; No. 130 East 53d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; No. 157 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. All first-class houses with all the modern improvements; will be sold on desirable terms. Apply to W. H. BALDWIN, No. 128 Broadway, room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH all modern improvements, situate on the north side of 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avenues; price $11,000. Also, one for $10,000; also, a 3-story brick on West 23d-st., full lot, $16,000; one in 41st-st., near 5th-av., $30,000; one in 35th-st., $20,000. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.

SEVENTH WARD PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE—To close an estate:
HENRY-ST.—The brick house and lot, No. 181 Henry-st.
RUTGERS-ST.—The brick house and lot, 32 Rutgers-st.
The above houses will be sold low if applied for immediately. A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 154 EAST 33d-st.; size of lot 18 feet 9 inches by half the block; house 18 feet 9 inches by 46 feet deep; three stories and basement, brown-stone front, high stoop, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of J. EDWARDS, brown-stone yard, East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN, two neat and convenient houses, brown stone, three stories, with basements and under cellars, houses 17 feet, 4 inches by 48 feet, in good order and with all modern improvements. Apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANsion at Perth Amboy, N. J., most eligibly situated, surrounded by trees; fine garden, orchard, greenhouses, graperies, stables, &c.; partly furnished. Apply to CHAPMAN & BROS., No. 12 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet. In complete order and frescoed. Possession at once. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 8 Boorman-place, near 8th-av., four stories; also No. 152 East 33d-st., near 3d-av., for $7,500; stone fronts and modern improvements. Apply to DAVID M'ADAMS, No. 400 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, THREE stories and high-stoop, all modern improvements, gas fixtures, water, furnace, &c., in complete order, painted last Summer. No. 233 West 50th-st. Apply to J. L. HALSEY, 31 Nassau-st., Manhattan Life Ins. Co.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE, four-story, high stoop, 22x67-100, in good order; situated between 5th and Madison avs., (Murray Hill,) $20,000; others on Murray Hill, $14,000 to $80,000; some with stables. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE ON BROADWAY, near 49th-st., and 1 on 7th-av., running through, nearly opposite the depot of the Broadway Railroad, well adapted for business purposes. Apply to
J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—THE UNDERsigned offer for sale several very desirable plots on Broadway, between Canal and Bleecker sts.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood in 24th-st.; price, $4,500. Inquire at No. 104 John-st. of G. DE WITT & BROS.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x55, lot 98 feet. In good condition, frescoed throughout. Inquire owner, No. 34 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE AT WEST FARMS—10 miles from the City—4 acres of land, large house, beautifully shaded by fine old trees, stream of water running through the place; accessible every hour by railroad or steamboat; well situated for hotel, school or private residence. Apply to J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 20 ACRES AT GIFFord Station, S. I. R. R., 45 minutes from New-York. On the premises is a good dwelling house, also a small tenement house, barn, hay house, &c. There are two orchards of choice fruit, and a spring and well of excellent water. This place is admirably adapted for market gardening or for a gentleman's country seat. Apply to THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 33 IRVING-PLACE, SOUTHWEST corner of 16th-st., three stories and extension; rent, $1,500, No. 29 Irving-place, two and one-half stories; rent, $1,000. These dwellings houses are in complete order, and will be let to small private families only. For permit to view, &c., apply to WILLIAM B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-story brick dwelling, with basement and under cellar, laundry and kitchen, three rooms deep, and substantial brick stable on the rear of the lot adequate for one pair of horses and carriages, at No. 115 2d-avenue, corner 7th-st. Inquire at No. 67 Cliff-st., of WM. H. HOOPLE, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE FIRST floor and three lofts in the spacious building No. 620 Broadway; each floor is about 30 by 200, and the location is very desirable. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., No. 620 Broadway.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS with privilege of renewal, the premises No. 734 Broadway, called the Jones House. Lessee permitted to make any changes not injurious to the building. Rent $6,000. Apply to J. C. HEYWOOD, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—BROOKLYN Heights—brown stone, 30 feet front, with grounds and stable attached; every thing in complete order. To a private family, rent $2,500. Address Box No. 299 Brooklyn Post-office.

FARM TO RENT—ON OLDFIELD POINT, LONG Island, of about 100 acres; good dwellings, and every convenience. Apply to C. E. GROESBECK, No. 54 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—WITH from $3,000 to $5,000, to manufacture an article now ordered for the United States Army Hospital; it is officially approved by a Board of Army Surgeons and by the Surgeon-General. Particulars of the business made known at No. 563 Broadway, Room No. 2.

BOOKBINDERY FOR SALE—CONTAINING cutting machine, stamping press, stamps, standing press, tools, &c; will be sold at a bargain. Apply at No. 548 Pearl-st., near Broadway; good chance for any one to enter the business.

$1,500 OR $2,000 IN CASH WILL BE furnished, by a person who is not unwilling to take hold of work, for a proper interest in some established business. Address H. G. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM-ENGINE OF 400-HORSE power, with boilers and gearing complete; built by Corliss & Nightingale. In good order for immediate use. Apply to Messrs F. SKINNER & CO., No 46 Barclay-st., New-York.

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE OF 12-HORSE power; upright cylinder preferred; good second hand or new. Address Box No. 5,000 N. Y. Post-office.

CALORIC ENGINE WANTED—EQUAL TO three to four horse power. Address Box K., No. 4,616 P. O., N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted to rent by a family of three, a small house in the vicinity of Wall-st. Ferry or near Clinton or Washington-av. Address Box No. 3,208 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A family of three; a house of moderate size, in the vicinity of the Wall-st. ferry, or on Clinton or Washington avs.

FIRST-CLASS LARGE FURNISHED house wanted to hire for three or four months.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7½; Overture commences at 7¾; Curtain rises at its conclusion. The performance will terminate close on to 11 o'clock.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
TO-NIGHT.
Mr. Lester Wallack's standard Drama,
ROSEDALE,
FOR THE
EIGHTY-SEVENTH TIME,
in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Le Brun and Miss Carman will sustain their original characters.
MONDAY, 88TH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
ON TUESDAY
will be given (for the first time in this country) a new play, in four acts, recently produced in London with immense success, written by
WESTLAND MARSTON, ESQ.,
called
PURE GOLD,
WITH NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC BY MOLLENHAUER,
COSTUMES, &c., &c.
Wednesday—ROSEDALE,
Thursday—NEW PLAY.
Friday—ROSEDALE.
Saturday (by particular request)—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

INSTRUCTION.

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Apply for catalogues or for rooms to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal,
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THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
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REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS, Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals and Proprietors.
The next term will commence Monday, Feb 8.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Circulars at 574 Broadway and at 39 Nassau-st.
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y. Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. For young ladies only. Terms, $150 per year for board and tuition in English. Superior advantages in the ornamental branches. The next semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at which time the Principal will be in New-York, and will accompany young ladies to the seminary. He can also be seen until that time at the Pacific Hotel, New-York, on Thursday of each week, from 11 to 2 o'clock. For circulars and other information, address the Principal at the Seminary, or Pacific Hotel.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERAture lessons by a Parisian, licentiate of the University of Paris. M. LANGUELLIER,
No. 6 West 11th-st., two doors from Broadway.

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A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching, wishes one or two pupils for instruction in the piano-forte. Address M. M. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook; understands all its various branches; the best of City references. Call at No. 89 West 19th-st., in the rear.

AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—A LADY is desirous of a situation as companion to a lady; would not object to travel; best reference given. Address R. E. M., Box No. 1,748 Post-office, Philadelphia.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who has had experience in housekeeping and the care of children, desires a situation as housekeeper, or housekeeper and governess. Can furnish satisfactory recommendations as to family and qualifications. Address A. L., *Journal* Office, Newark, N. J.

TO WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARried woman wants a baby to wet nurse at her own house, with a fresh breast of milk two weeks old; the best of reference from her family doctor. Apply at No. 219 Columbia-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn, first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation by a German girl as chambermaid or to take care of children, and can do all kind of sewing if wanted. Inquire at No. 115 Clinton-st., in the store.

AS DOWN-STAIRS SERVANT.—A PROTestant woman desires a situation as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker; also an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEMAID. — A SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen at No. 150 West 19th-st., top floor.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day, week, or month, by a lady, with Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, No. 300 West 13th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands the care and cultivation of hot and greenhouse plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, &c. For further particulars, call or address GARDENER, at A. Reid's seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, New-York.

AS FOREMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS foreman of a gang of men, by a competent and experienced man, who can give good reference. Address FOREMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

SALESMAN WANTED.—AN IMPORTING house wants a salesman familiar with British, French and German dry goods and silks, and who has had experience with buyers. To a competent man a liberal salary will be given. Address, with reference as to ability and character, which will be confidential, to Box 547 Post-office.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG, healthy woman, whose child is three or four months old; she must be perfectly healthy, and bring the best of references as to kindness and cleanliness; the highest wages paid to such a person by applying at the southwest corner of 9th av. and 152d-st. Take 3d-av. cars to Harlem, thence by omnibus to the door, or by 6th-av. or Hudson River Railroad cars.

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE (GERMAN preferred) without incumbrance; man as good plain gardener and farmer; the wife as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; persons of an agreeable and willing disposition may secure a good place by addressing HENRY, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, WILLING COLORed girl, or woman, who understands general housework, first-rate washer and ironer, good cook and baker, with a first-rate recommendation. May call at No. 40 Hammond-st.

WANTED—A WAGON PAINTER TO GO TWELVE miles in the country; one that can stripe, and understands the trade; he can have steady work by calling at Mr. MYERS' furnishing store, No. 129 Nassau-st. Call from 10 to 4.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE IN PARK-place, a lad from the age of 15 to 17, of good address, to do bank business, &c. Address Box No. 2,618 Post-office, with real name.

SPINNERS AND WEAVERS WANTED—At the Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at the Mill or to SAML. HANNA, No. 4 College-place, New-York.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener; one who can take care of a horse and cow, and make himself generally useful. Apply to DORAS L. STONE, No. 45 Wall-st.

STATIONERY. — WANTED, A SALESMAN—one who has a thorough knowledge of the business; no other need apply. Address Box No. 5,059 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL, FIXtures and lease of a brewery and malting establishment, situated in the neighborhood of New-York. To those possessed of the requisite capital this offers an opportunity for investment rarely to be met with. For particulars address B. A. F., Box No. 3,144 Post-office.

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EVERY DAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
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THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
FIFTEENTH WEEK
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OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON;
Or, MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,
which is still a brilliant success. In connection with the
TOUR OF THE WORLD,
a fine collection of
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
SCENES FROM IRELAND,
never before exhibited in any part of the world, which have been procured at great expense expressly for this exhibition, with
a good many local scenes of
THRILLING INTEREST
will be exhibited.
Doors open at 7; tours begin at 8 P. M.
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, AT 8.
FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MME. MEDORI.
In her unrivaled character of Norma, in Bellini's grand tragic opera, in three acts, of
NORMA.
with its incomparably great cast.
Norma..........MME. MEDORI
Adalgisa..........MLLE. SULZER
Pollio..........SIG. MAZZOLENI
Oroveso..........SIG. BIACHI
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
TO THE PUBLIC.
In consequence of Wednesday, Feb. 10, being Ash-Wednesday,
THE SIXTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT
will take place
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.
When will be performed Gounod's brilliant opera of
FAUST.
The sale of tickets and secured seats will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 to 5 o'clock.

"THE WOMEN OF BABYLON,"
By E. H. MAY, of Paris, exhibiting day and evening, with the celebrated collection of W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, and to be all sold at the Dusseldorff Gallery, on the evenings of Feb. 12 and 13.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation.
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently,
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½; close at 10½.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1864.
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE—assisted by Mme. DE LUSSAN.
First representation in New-York of
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.
Comic opera in one act by Jacques Offenbach,
LE POUR ET LE CONTRE.
Executed by Mesdames De Lussan, Maillet and Hamburg, and Messieurs Donatien and Maillet.
Proverbe in one act, M. Octave Feuillet,
LE CAPORAL ET LA PAYSE.
Folie Vaudeville in one act by MM. Paulpde Kock and Varin.
Doors open at 7½; curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 11 P. M.
Box-office at No. 623 Broadway.

PAINTINGS BY COLE,
Now exhibiting free, at the Dusseldorff Gallery, day and evening, and to be sold with the rest of the elegant gallery of works of art collected by W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, on the evenings of Feb. 12 and 13.

GRAND CONCERT
BY
MME. J. DIRIX,
at the Church of the Messiah, opposite the New-York Hotel, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, on which occasion she will be assisted by her pupils and the following eminent artists:
Mme. HENRIETTE FRINGS,
Miss MINNA GEARY,
Mlle. ALICE FRINGS,
Mr. GUSTAVUS GEARY, Tenor,
Mr. HERRMASON, Basso,
Mr. DOYLE, Violinist.
Mr. MEADER, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. Can be had (also programmes) at the principal music-stores, of the sexton, or at the door on the evening of the concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA—MATINEE.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 6, at 1,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE,
when will be produced Flotow's charming Opera of
MARTHA,
with the following splendid cast:
Lady Henriette......(her favorite rôle)......Miss Kellogg
Nancy..........Mlle. Sulzer
Lionel..........Sig. Lotti
Plunkett..........Sig. Biachi
Lord Tristan..........Sig. Muller
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
Admission to the Matinée $1, to all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Doors open at 12, to commence at 1.
Tickets may now be had at all the principal music-stores and hotels; also, at the regular ticket-offices.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
TICKETS SELLING BY HUNDREDS!
CROWDED HOUSES
to witness the wonderful
STEREOSCOPTICON,
surpassing in BRILLIANCY, NOVELTY and BEAUTY any exhibition of the kind ever known; and the
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
a superb and gigantic pictorial history of the war.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1. See Enterprise bills.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
when will be presented
AN ATTRACTIVE EQUESTRIAN BILL.
Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents. Private Box seats 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL,
the celebrated tight rope performer, and Mr. JOHN DENIER, the wonderful gymnast, are engaged, and will appear on MONDAY next.

PERHAM'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
THE COLOSSAL
STEREOSCOPTICON
AND MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.
Admission 25 cents.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!
At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered; a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children.
Call and obtain a circular.
Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

FAIRS.

SOLDIERS' FAIR.
The ladies of the ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold a fair at
UNION HALL,
Broadway, corner of 23d-st.,
DURING THE WEEK,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1864,
the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of sick, wounded and discharged soldiers in the hospitals in this City and vicinity, or at their homes in New-York.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM KEEGAN, OF KILLAGOWN, County Wexford, laborer, left Ireland about eleven years back for New-York. He wrote to his family immediately on his landing there, but has not since been heard of by them. He was then aged about 30 years. He is entitled to property in Ireland under the will of his uncle, John Keegan, and is required to claim it and to give notice to Mr. CORCORAN, solicitor, No. 4 Stephen's Green, Dublin, Ireland, on or before the 28th day of February next, and to give notice at the *Herald* Office. If William Keegan will not give the notice required, an application will be made by his brothers, Michael Keegan and John Keegan, to the Court of Probate, in Ireland, for administration to him as of a deceased, so as to distribute the property he is entitled to.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, 1864.
LAST DAY
OF THE GREAT AND POPULAR DRAMA,
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
which has been received with such raptures of applause by overwhelming houses, the last two weeks.
IT MUST BE WITHDRAWN,
however, after to-day to give place to
ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT DRAMA,
HALVEI; OR, THE GALLEY-SLAVE OF TOULON,
which has been long in preparation, and will be brought out next Monday, with magnificent scenery, decorations, &c.,
COME THEN TO-DAY,
THE VERY LAST CHANCE,
and see
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
the most beautiful drama of the season, the most interesting, attractive.
COME TO-DAY,
or you will be too late. It will be played both
AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ O'CLOCK.
To be seen at all hours, the
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
THREE OF THE TALLEST MEN
and
THE TALLEST WOMAN
ever known on the face of the globe.
EACH OVER 8 FEET HIGH,
measuring in the aggregate over 32 feet.
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS,
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING,
14 years old, only [illegible] inches high, and weighs but 17 pounds.
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
12 years old, 23 inches high and weighs but 18½ pounds.
THE WHAT IS IT?
OR MAN MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR.
THE JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA. Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Such a combination of wonders was never seen on the face of the globe.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Grand
FANCY DRESS BALL,
will take place
THURSDAY Feb. 11, 1864,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets $3, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, can be procured only of members, or at Messrs. Beer & Schirmers, No. 701 Broadway.

ARION VOCAL SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
of the above Society will take place in an unusually grand and brilliant style, on
THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The different departments, including the Restaurant and the Orchestra, will be under the special superintendence of the most competent members of the Society, and no effort will be spared to combine comfort with that splendor which the Society flatters itself has always characterized its Balls.
Among other prominent gentlemen, M. Blondin and the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, have kindly consented to be present, and perform some wonderful feats peculiar to their respective professions.
The Committee have the pleasure of announcing that the decorations have been intrusted to the care of Mr. Maxmilian, and also that on this occasion a large choir of the most melodious Chinese Canary Birds will mingle their warblings with the strains of the orchestra.
TICKETS THREE DOLLARS,
admitting one Gentleman and two Ladies.
(For every additional Lady One Dollar more.)
Can be procured from Members of the Society, or at the Music Store of
Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER, No. 701 BROADWAY, from 3 till 6 P. M., until the 10th of February.
☞ At the urgent request of many patrons of the Society, the first row of boxes in the Dress Circle will be reserved. Price Ten Dollars each. Applications for them must be made at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer.
NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD ON THE EVENING OF THE BALL.
TICKETS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE.
THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager..........Mr. B. A. Baker
HARRISON'S ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
OPERA NIGHTS.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10 and FRIDAY, FEB. 12.
MARITANA.
Mme. COMTE BORCHARD, Miss MYERS, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. GEO. REA.
POWERFUL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Director..........Mr. THEODORE THOMAS

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN,
OPERA NIGHT, MONDAY, Feb. 8.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
In which all the artists will appear.

A GRAND ORGAN CONCERT,
In aid of the Missions of St. George's Church, will be given by
MR. JOHN K. PAINE,
At ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant-square,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 7½ P. M.
Mr. Paine will be assisted by talented resident artists, and "Trinity Choir," (by kind permission of Mr. Cutler.)
Tickets 50c. For sale at the Episcopal bookstores, the principal music-stores, and at the doors.

THIRD SOIREE
OF
CHAMBER MUSIC.
Ninth Season 1864.
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
ON TUESDAY, Feb. 9, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
Executants:
THEODORE THOMAS, Violin.
J. MOSENTHAL, Second Violin.
G. MATZKA, Viola.
F. BERGNER, Violoncello.
Single Tickets, $1 50 each.

GRAND CONCERT.
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

TROPICAL SCENE, BY F. E. CHURCH,
With the other pictures out of the collection of W. T. WALTERS, of Baltimore, now on exhibition, day and evening, at the Old Dusseldorff Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. Will be sold at auction, on Feb. 12 and 13, in the evenings, by H. H. Leeds & Co.

MASTER EMIL MOLLENHAUER'S FIRST grand Concert will take place on Feb. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, Broadway. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE INTERMEDIate examination of all the classes will begin on MONDAY, 8th February, at 9½ o'clock A. M., and continue throughout the week.
The Regents of the University, the parents of students, the Trustees and Alumni of the College and others interested in education are invited to attend.
The examination of candidates for admission will be held on MONDAY, 15th February, at 10 A. M.
The second term will begin on FRIDAY, 19th February, at 9½ A. M. CHAS. KING, LL.D.,
President Columbia College.

EIGHTEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1864.—A meeting of this association will be held at the Medical College, in 23d-st., corner of 4th-av., on MONDAY next, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
P. S.—The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock on the same evening.

A MEETING OF THE RETAIL BOOT and Shoe Manufacturers and Dealers will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 2 Great Jones-st., to adopt such measures as will insure a strong representation of the trade at the Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, to be held on the 2?th of March, 1864. FRANCIS A. STOUT,
Chairman of Gent's Committee on Boots and Shoes.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Have removed to No. 400 BROADWAY, corner of Walker-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF an old and well-known embroidery, ribbon, gloves, and hosiery store, doing the largest trade of any establishment of the kind in the City. A large portion of the stock was bought before the rise in prices, and is in original pieces, packages, or dozens, fully assorted, and in good order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to the proprietor, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. WILLIAM KINZEY.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, SR., NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST-ST.—Persons requiring a first-class dentist, possessing great experience and skill, with moderate prices, will please call. Refers to Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor University, and Drs. Halleck, Baldwin and others. Extracting positively without pain.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND
NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
Proprietor and Director..........JAMES COOKE
THIS NEW AND SUPERB
EQUESTRIAN TEMPLE,
Entirely constructed of Corrugated Iron,
WILL OPEN WILL OPEN
FOR
THE SEASON, THE SEASON,
ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
This Mammoth Iron Building is the first one ever designed and constructed specially for Hippodramatic performances, and has by far the largest seating capacity of any place of public amusement in the United States; it also exceeds in size, elegance and comfort, any of the Imperial Cirques and Hippodromes of Continental Europe. It has been constructed regardless of outlay as
THE MODEL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE WORLD.
LAWRENCE B. VOLK, Architect; W. G. LORD, Contractor. The carpenter's work by Mr. LANTREY. The upholstering by Mr. HARGIN. The painting and decorations by Mr. H. WILSON. The steam and gas-fitting by OTTIWELL & CO.
The great features of marked excellence in this magnificent structure, are its beauty of form. The perfection of view afforded and the sterling comfort of the Auditorium, which will be thoroughly warm in Winter and equally cool in Summer.
GORGEOUSLY LIGHTED AND DECORATED,
it presents the most brilliant ensemble of refined elegance and artistic skill
EVER GIVEN TO THE WESTERN WORLD.
THE GRAND
HIPPOTHEATRONIC PERFORMANCES,
which will be presented on
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
will be of the most brilliantly diversified character, embraced in a succession of ever-varying programmes, in which the grandest
CONSTELLATION OF STAR ARTISTS
EVER ASSEMBLED IN AMERICA
will appear in a rapid succession of
MARVELS OF EQUITATION.
Gracefully daring acts of "Noble Horsemanship," calculated
"TO WITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER."
Elegant and Astounding Feats of
GYMNASTIC SKILL, ACROBATIC DEXTERITY
AND ATHLETIC STRENGTH,
UNPARALLELED IN HIPPODRAMATIC ANNALS.
THE COMPANY
will embrace a number of our leading performers. The following
TRULY EMINENT ARTISTS:

MME. SCHMIDT,	MME. VIRGINIA,
MISS ELIZA GARDINER,	MLLE. ISABEL,
MME. DESOIRNE,	MLLE. ROSALIE,

AND
MME. MARIE MACARTE.
The justly celebrated
SHERWOOD FAMILY,

MR. RICHD. HEMINGS,	MR. DANIEL GARDINER,
MR. N. AUSTIN,	MR. C. W. PARKER,
MR. H. NICHOLS,	MR. C. CONRAD,
MR. H. WILLIAMS,	M. MORESTE,
MR. J. LAWRENCE,	M. DOLINARI,
M. DARVIONI,	MR. WM. KINCADE,

AND
MR. JAMES COOKE,
(The Courtly Jester.)
MR. N. AUSTIN,
(The Polichinelle of the Arena,)
MR. S. LATHROP,
(The Grimaldi of the age.)
PROFESSOR PARKER,
(The Parisian Grotesque.)
Master of the Horse..........Mr. Horace Nichols.
The Grand Brass and String Bands will be UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. REIVES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents. Reserved Stalls 75 cents. Children under 10 half price. Tickets can be obtained at the box office, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7½. The performance commencing at 8. Carriages can be ordered at 10 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. COMMENCE AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley
ELEVENTH WEEK OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 6, and every evening till further notice,
will be presented Charles Gayler's new Irish Drama, now in the fourth week of its triumphant career, entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH,
nightly received with the WILDEST ENTHUSIASM FROM HOUSES CROWDED IN EVERY PART, and acknowledged to be the greatest SUCCESS ACHIEVED FOR YEARS.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
in their unrivaled portraiture of
IRISH PEASANT LIFE.
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX
ARE NIGHTLY ENCORED.
The scenery is all new, and a fac-simile of the original.
THE WATER SCENE
SURPASSING, IN NATURALNESS and EFFECT, any representation of a similar character
EVER PRESENTED TO THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
APPROPRIATE MUSIC, SONGS AND DANCES, are interspersed throughout the piece. The cast of characters is so distributed as to introduce every member of the Talented Company. It is confidently claimed that the manner in which THE CONNIE SOOGAH is mounted has never been surpassed in
EITHER EUROPE OR AMERICA,
making in its entirety
A MOST RECHERCHE ENTERTAINMENT.
PRICES.—Admission, 50 cents; Seats secured to Parquet Stalls and Parquet Circle, 75 cents; Family Circle (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $8.
In order to prevent the patrons of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
from being disappointed in gaining admission in the evening, and to enable families to make up their parties in advance, arrangements have been made by which
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1864,
LAST NIGHT
of the
PRESENT LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT
consisting of
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP,
and the
Original Equestrian Burlesque of
MAZEPPA,
or the
FIERY UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE,
received every night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD......and......Mr. FRANK DREW
appear.
MONDAY, Feb. 8,
will be presented for the first time this season the petite comedy by J. R. Planche, entitled
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT,
in which
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING
will make her first appearance.
And for the first time in America, Burlesque on a well-known but somewhat confusing opera entitled
ILL TREATED ILL TROVATORE,
or
THE MOTHER, THE MAIDEN and the MUSICIANER.
Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

GRAY'S "CHARITY,"
Painted for W. T. WALTERS, of Baltimore, and now on exhibition, and to be sold with the rest of his collection, at the Dusseldorff Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, on the evenings of Feb. 12 and 13. Now on free exhibition, day and evening.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
HYATT FROST..........Manager.
539 and 541 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25c.
TWELFTH WEEK
of unprecedented success of this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise.
IMMENSE CROWDS! IMMENSE CROWDS!!
daily visit this unparalleled exhibition, and are astonished and delighted by the overwhelming grandeur and gorgeous magnificence of the interior decorations. The birds and animals therein contained for beauty and variety surpass anything of the kind ever before seen on this continent.
A PAIR OF WHITE PEACOCKS,
recently imported from Germany, are as white as the driven snow, and the first of their kind ever seen in any country. Their tails form a magnificent plume which they elevate over their bodies at pleasure. Not one spot or a single dark shade tarnishes the dazzling whiteness of their plumage.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT are to be seen
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES with Elephants, Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, &c.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
Animals and birds of every variety and species to be seen at all hours.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS
will deliver a Course of
FOUR LECTURES
On the
"WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO SCIENCE,"
with ILLUSTRATIVE EXPERIMENTS
on the
GRANDEST SCALE,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
on the evenings of MONDAY, Feb. 8; THURSDAY, 11;
MONDAY, 15; THURSDAY, 18.
Each Lecture will be illustrated by a series of
BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS.
CARBONIC ACID GAS SOLIDIFIED!
GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINA
Converted into Gases!
COMBUSTION OF THE DIAMOND!
DAZZLING ELECTRIC LIGHTS
From a Battery of
500 DOUBLE-SIZED CUPS!
&c., &c., &c.

Tickets for the course	$1 00
For reserved seats	2 00
Single admission	50

For sale at the bookstores in Broadway and at the door.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

ANNA E. DICKENSON,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC IN BROOKLYN,
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.
Miss DICKENSON will repeat her Lecture, "Words for the Hour," (lately delivered at the Capitol in Washington) as above.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside.
Tickets for the parquet, balcony, dress circle and stage, 50 cents; family circle and amphitheatre, 25 cents. Sold on and after Friday at the academy; Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Rose's, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Pyle's, corner Pierrepont and Fulton; and Sawyer & Thompson's, No. 59 Fulton-av.; also at Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st. N. Y.
Stage tickets, 50 cents, for sale only at the *Anti-Slavery* office, No. 48 Beekman-st., New-York.
Box tickets sold only at the academy.

MUSICAL.

PARLOR ORGAN FOR SALE—AN ELEgant parlor organ, in rosewood case, has 12 stops, with swell, pedal bass, &c.; built to order; will be sold much below its original cost. Apply to HALL & LABAGH, organ builders, No. 23 Wooster-st.

FURTHER FROM ALBANY.

THE NEW POLICE COMMISSION.

The Soldiers' Voting Constitutional Amendment.

Proposed Collection of Tolls from the New-York Central and Erie Railroads.

Gen. Dix's Report Respecting the Condition of the Riker's Island Soldiers—The Special Bounty Bill—Soldiers Voting—Legalizing the Payment of Bounties in New-York.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5, 1864.

Mr. DEWEY, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, presented to the Assembly this morning Gen. DIX's full report of the condition of the soldiers at the Park Barracks and on Riker's Island. Gen. DIX's report covers a report from the chief Surgeon on the Island; also, a report from Gen. N. J. JACKSON, commanding on the Island. The reports state in substance that the soldiers have been well cared for. There have been no deaths on Riker's Island occasioned by suffering from cold. There have been several instances of soldiers being frostbitten, and one case where the suffering from this cause was severe. Intoxication of the soldiers themselves has been the occasion of such suffering. The report of the Surgeon admits that the protection against cold in extreme cold weather was not such as would be desirable. The sanitary condition of the soldiers on the Island is on the whole better than the average, and the number of deaths unusually small.

The special Bounty Bill, providing to pay a State bounty of $300 to volunteers under the late call for 200,000 men, was favorably reported, and came before the House for discussion to-day. The point discussed was the provision of the bill that towns and counties may not offer local bounties that shall exceed $300. The bill provides that when local bounties are paid they shall be a claim against the State, and the local and State bounty in any case shall not exceed $300. This provision prevents all competition, and equalizes the bounty throughout the State. There was an exciting debate on this provision of the bill, Mr. PINCKNEY, of New-York, opposing it with great earnestness and determination. The bill was finally made the special order for this evening, and a special session will be held for its consideration.

The bill which passed the Assembly, providing for a special election to submit to the people an amendment of the Constitution securing to soldiers the right to vote, was ordered to a third reading this morning in the Senate, after a sharp debate. Senator FIELDS made an effort to have the constitutional amendment relative to Court of Appeals incorporated in this bill, so as to have both amendments submitted to the people at one election. He denounced the political opposition which defeated his scheme.

The bill legalizing the acts of Supervisors of New-York County in paying bounties, which was lost in the Senate, was revived by a vote of reconsideration, recommitted, and a new hearing obtained. It passed the Senate yesterday, and having been moved forward out of its order, has to-day passed the House.

The Assembly adopted the following resolution offered by Mr. MATOON.

Resolved, That in a time like the present, when the expenses of a great war press heavily upon the people, it is just and proper that the large and rich railroad corporations of this State, which are competing with the canals and are reducing its revenue, (as shown by the Auditor's report of 1863,) should bear a fair proportion of the burden, and be compelled to pay into the State Treasury something of their enormous earnings in the way of tolls on through freight, carried during canal navigation.

Mr. MATOON gave notice of a bill carrying out the spirit of this resolution in relation to New-York Central and Erie Railroads.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHAFER—Amending the act relative to Life and Health Insurance Companies.

Relative to filing opinions of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. LAIMBEER asked unanimous consent to report the Metropolitan Police Bill, naming Messrs. Acton, Bergen, Purdy and Jones Commissioners, but several objected.

The bill incorporating the new Brooklyn Turnverein was passed.

The bill submitting the "Soldiers' Voting Constitutional Amendment to the People," on the first Wednesday in March, was ordered to a third reading by a unanimous vote.

Also the bill authorizing the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to hold real estate in this State. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

The Governors Message being the special order Mr. BAILEY, of Oneida, addressed the Senate for nearly two hours, criticising the Governor's views, and advocating the various measures adopted by the National Government for the suppression of the rebellion.

Adjourned until Monday.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

To appoint Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn.

Relative to the Commissioners of Appeals of the New-York Fire Department of New-York. Adversely. Report agreed to.

Mr. W. DEWEY from the Committee on Federal Relations, presented a letter from Gen. DIX and other documents relative to the treatment of soldiers at the Park Barracks and Riker's Island.

By Mr. LEFEVER—The Cross Town Railroad Bill.

To punish for the adulteration of milk.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Messrs. CURTIS and SALMON—For street railroads in New-York.

Relative to "Concert Saloons" in New-York City.

For the better regulation of the New-York firemen.

Mr. MATTOON gave notice of a bill to impose tolls on the New-York Central and Erie Railroads during the suspension of canal navigation; and on the motion of Mr. MATTOON a resolution was adopted, expressing, as the sense of this House, that such a measure ought to pass.

By Mr. REED—To amend the act relative to the New-York City Courts.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Justices and Police Courts in Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RICHARDSON—Requiring the Erie and New-York Central Railroad Companies to make monthly reports of freight.

By Mr. CROOK—For a railroad to Calvary Cemetery.

By Mr. BRYANT—To incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank.

By Mr. MCNEILL—To incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Baggage Company.

By Mr. LYON—Amending the act regulating the New-York firemen.

Mr. REDDINGTON reported complete the New-York City and County Bill.

On motion of Mr. J. L. SMITH, the bill was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 5.

The House held a session this evening, the State Bounty Bill being the special order.

After debate in committee, progress was reported, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Friday, Feb. 5.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$25,000	Amer. Gold....158	100	Erie Pref...........102¾
25,000	do...............158⅛	1000	do.........b10.103
20,000	do..........b3.158⅛	500	Pittsburgh......b3.115
20,000	do...............158⅛	200	do..........b3.115⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. R.......133	1100	do...............115½
300	do..........b3.133½	1600	do...............115¾
800	Hud. R. R.........145⅛	900	do..........b3.116
100	do.........b3.145¼	1200	do.........b10.116
100	do.........b2.145⅛	600	do.........s10.115¾
400	do...............145⅛	200	do..........b3.115⅞
300	Reading R......b3.118	200	do..........b5 115⅞
400	do...............117¾	600	do..........b5.115¾
450	Prairie du Chien R. 64⅛	500	Erie Railroad....s3.110¾
50	do............. 64¾	300	do...............110¼
100	do............. 65	500	do.........s10.110¼
100	Mar. Min. Co....... 34	7200	do..........b3.110⅜
1100	Ill. Cen. R,.......131⅛	200	do...............110⅝
200	do.........b3.131⅝	1350	do...............110⅜
100	do.........b3.131¾	1500	do..........b5.110⅜
100	Mich. So........... 93⅝	2600	do..........s3.110⅜
100	do..........b3 93⅝	1000	do.........s10.110¼
100	do............. 93⅝	400	do..........b4.110⅜
500	Galena...........114⅝	300	do..........b4.110⅝
200	do...............114¾	500	do.........s30.110⅜
100	Quicksilver........ 49	300	Fort Wayne......... 88¾

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, and Irritated Throats, are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

CAMILLA'S HUSBAND, the finest drama played in New-York this season, is given this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum for the last time. Who will fail seeing it? The characters are all finely represented; the scenery beautiful; the music exquisite, and the whole piece rich and interesting. The Giants, Dwarfs, &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—Killing of Bill Williams by Haines, with their portraits. Terrible Explosion in Maiden-lane, and a Splendid Array of Valentines in *Demorest's Illustrated News* of this week. The live paper of America. Everybody and his wife should see it. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Twelve houses have been saved from being robbed, in ten weeks, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, when the bell has given the alarm, and a door or window has been found forced open. In six years' experience it has never broken through; is applicable to the best houses in town. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, (Fairbanks & Co.)

[Advertisement.]

The latest dispatches from the Indian Ocean bring reports of continual depredations on American commerce by the rebel pirates. East India products have, therefore, advanced, and KENT'S East India Coffee is now sold at 25 cents per pound. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!!—Do not fail to see the Valentines, with other splendid novelties, in DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week. The live paper of America. Every man, woman, and child should see it.

[Advertisement.]

DEMOREST'S *Illustrated News* of this week contains splendid valentines, both comic and sentimental, with other beautiful engravings, and fashions by Mme. DEMOREST. Now ready.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 05 | Sun sets..... 5 24 | Moon rises. 5 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 49 | Gov. Island.. 7 38 | Hell Gate.. 9 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, John G. Dale; Saladin, (Br.,) Jameson, Kingston, via Port-au-Prince, H. Booth & Co.; Germania, (Brem.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamers Wyoming, Campbell, Port Royal; Petrel, Davis, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Wm. Woodward, ——, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Ilos, (Norw.,) Schlanbuck, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Western Belle, (Br.,) —— Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Tempest, Hinkley, New-London, Metcalf & Duncan; Julia, (Br.,) Blanchard, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Texas, Horton, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Guipuzoana, (Fr.,) Talhades, Bordeaux, Baetjer & De Vertu; Assumption, (Fr.,) Vadel, Bordeaux, C. H. Raberg & Son; Mayflower, Lovejoy, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; John Benson, Johnson, St. John, P. R., Sturges & Co.

Brigs Nancy, (Dan.,) Speersen, Rio Grande de Sul, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ann Lovett, (Br.,) Beers, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Stranger, (Br.,) Campbell, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Thomas Young, (Br.,) Young, Santiago, Cuba, Tynes & Smith; Condor, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; J. Congdon, (Br.,) Forbes, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Picton, (Br.,) Monell, St. Domingo City, Howard, Kay & Slade; Conquest, (Br.,) Reading, Demerara, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Ada Herbert, Crowell, Boston; H. W. Fry, Percival, Beaufort, master; Pangussett, Maples, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Eclipse, Cook, Fortress Monroe, L. Kenny; O. M. Pettit, Clark, Washington, B. F. Small & Co.; Sarah Cullin, Cullin, Fortress Monroe; Rival, Hobbie, Stamford; Luisita, Underbill, Baracoa, master; Monmouth, Anderson, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Henrietta, Wakefield, ——, Ferguson & Wood; C. A. Farnsworth, Crowell, Ponce, P. R., G. T. Smith; Mary H. Miflin, Crosby, Hilton Head, Birdseye & Wells.

Sloops Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Lexington, Rayner, New-Orleans.

Arrived.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. 1st inst., at 11½ A. M., 10 miles north of Sombrero lighthouse, passed steamship Creole and schr. Western Star, bound W.; at 6 P. M., 5 miles north of Carrysfort Reef light, passed steamship Arago, bound S.

U. S. steamer Flambeau, E. Cavendy, Acting Vol. Lieut. commanding, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and Charleston Bar 1st inst., at 7 P. M.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Alexandria, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Whirlwind, Rogers, Boston, with troops. Is bound to Fortress Monroe; put into this port with machinery deranged.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Helvetia, Higgins, Havre Dec. 11, with mdse. and 385 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. From Dec. 29 to to Jan. 29, had heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.; since then very pleasant weather. Dec. 29, passed through large quantities of petroleum oil, marked petrolem, N. Y. Three deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Ship Lise Amelie, (Fr.,) Vertier, Havre 50 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced heavy W. and N. W. winds most of the passage.

Ship Eastern Belle, Webster, Boston 40 hours, in ballast to Thayer & Peabody. Was at the upper end of the Sound last night at sunset.

Bark Gazelle, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Irvine, Liverpool 52 ds., with coal to R. P. Buck & Co. Made a southern passage, and has had some heavy weather. In lat. 45, lon. 33, passed about 100 casks, apparently full, the heads painted, some white, some red, and others green; also saw considerable wrecked stuff, broken spars, etc.

Bark Clara Raduyan, (of Sunderland,) Harrington, Shanghai 105 ds., with teas, silks, etc., to Dehon, Clark & Bridges. Had heavy weather on the coast; carried away mizzen-topmast.

Bark Maydeilseefeld, (Meckl.,) Krenzien, Marseilles 59 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Baetjer & De Vertu. Had heavy gales during the passage; split sails, etc.

Bark Hellas, (Pruss.,) Pius, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Sclavonia, (of Whitby,) Mutter, Amoy 155 ds., with teas to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark New-Brunswick, (of Bristol, Eng.,) Hopgood, Cardiff 47 ds., with coal to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Greenland, Thompson, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Lady of the Lake, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Jacmel 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co. Passed Inagua Jan. 22.

Brig Airone, (Aus.,) Milledich, Trieste 100 ds., and Gibraltar 60 ds., with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Had very rough weather.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Gibraltar,) Micheirer, Palermo 49 ds., and from the Rock 27 ds., with fruit, etc., to Miller & Houghton. 3d inst., 60 miles north of the Capes of Virginia had a very heavy N. W. gale, with snow.

Brig Edwin, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Sherman, Matamoras 20 ds., with cotton to Thompson & Hunter. Had heavy N. E. gales in the Straits of Florida.

Brig George Downes, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Paine, Anguilla 18 ds., with salt to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Hughes, Alexandria 8 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith & Co. 3d inst., lat. 38 03, lon. 74 30, had a heavy gale from N. N. W., with snow; split mainmast, etc.; same day, at 7 P. M., Wm. Burns, seaman, was washed overboard, and was lost.

BELOW—Two brigs.

WIND—Sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Steamers Haze, Patapsco, Prometheus.

Ships Compromise, Talisman, Alexander Marshall.

Barks Medas, Guila, Victorine, Ilva, Linda Stewart, Sophia, J. & R. Young.

Brigs G. G. Rogers, Rolling Wave, Nautilus, Guila D., Bertha Reinstorf.

Schooners Lynchburgh, Wide World, A. B. Terry, P. Armstrong, Haze, Buena Vista.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 5—Arr. barks Champion and Conquest, from New-Orleans.

Also arr. bark Leroy, from New-Orleans.

Domestic Ports.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HOLMES HOLE, Feb. 2—No arrivals. Sailed—Schr. Annie Edith.

Feb. 3—No arrivals. Sailed—Schrs. Tilt, Convoy.

Feb. 4—Arr. and sailed, schr. Salladin, (Br.,) Marsh, from Cornwallis, N. S., for New-York. 8 A. M., wind W. In port—Brig Caledonia, (Br.,) repairing.

Spoken, &c.

Edith—bark, of Montrose, 87 ds. from Shanghai for London, Dec. 31, lat. 9 41 S., lon. 12 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, Jan. 22, schr. ——, from St. Jago de Cuba for New-York; had put in to bury the mate.

At Jacmel, Jan. 23, brig Emma C., for Boston, ldg.

[PER ARABIA, AT HALIFAX.]

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.

Arrived from New-York—Cornelius Grinnell, at Deal; Whampoa, at Bristol; Great Western and Gen. McClellan, at Liverpool; Hapsburg, Sarah Bryant, Ariosco, Sarah Flagg, and South Boston, at Cadiz; Lucky Ring, at Marseilles; Jan. 10, New-Orleans, at Cadiz; 17th, Carola, at Genoa; 20th, Adele and Odeon, at Flushing; 22d, Ann Jones, at Deal; Frank Lovett, at Dublin; Queen Victoria, in the Clyde; Ianthe, at Queenstown; 23d, Atlantic, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—Copernicus, at Heligaland.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Jan. 20, Eugenie, at Flushing; 22d, Craig, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Callao—Jan. 20, Mary Bangs, at Flushing.

Sailed for New-York—Jan. 21, Howard, Isaac Webb and Gertrude, from Liverpool.

MEM.—The ship Alarm, from Akyab for Singapore, has been wrecked on Preparis Reef. Crew saved.

The ship Clara Wheeler, from Liverpool for New-York, has put back.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO HAVE YOUNG MEN OR BOYS TO EDUCATE.

THE

EASTMAN SYSTEM

OF

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION,

AND HIS

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., ON THE HUDSON.

POPULARITY OF THE INSTITUTION

AND SUCCESS OF HIS

NOVEL SYSTEM OF BUSINESS TRAINING, COMBINING THEORY AND PRACTICE.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO HAVE SONS TO EDUCATE.

From the Utica Daily Herald.

In the beautiful City of Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River, has grown up an institution, so admirable in plan and purpose, and so potent in its educational influences upon the country, that it has become not only the pride of the State, but probably the most perfect model of its kind to be found in this or any other country. We refer, of course, to Eastman National Business College. Prof. Eastman, the founder, has devoted years to the work of perfecting his system of Practical Business Training, which is original with him, and is believed by him and the many friends of the institution to combine theory and practice in the best way calculated to develop the business capacity of young men and prepare them for active life. The great success of the institution, and the distinguished patronage it receives from all parts of the country, as well as from other countries, is sufficiently strong evidence in its favor. It is now in the full tide of prosperity, and Professor Eastman is reaping the full reward of his genius and efforts. Among the many hundreds in attendance, we are glad to know that Utica and Oneida County are well represented; and we feel that we cannot too strongly recommend the advantages of the institution to others of our citizens who have sons to educate. All classes of business men are in daily need of the instruction which it furnishes—farmers and mechanics as well as others. It has been unfortunate for our young men that this fact has been so much overlooked, and the business education, so essential both to success and to a proper appreciation of our social system, so generally neglected. To effect the needed reform, no man is working so effectively as Prof. Eastman, through the great Business College which he represents.

Understanding the education our country demanded for her Young Men, and knowing the deficiencies that existed, he long ago adopted for his motto that wise suggestion of the Spartan King, "TEACH YOUR BOYS THAT WHICH THEY WILL PRACTICE WHEN THEY BECOME MEN," determined to establish an institution purely AMERICAN and CHARACTERISTIC OF THE AGE, to be devoted exclusively to an education that should qualify a person in the best manner, in the shortest possible time, and at the least expense, to insure success in the Active Business duties of life, and its operations to be conducted in the most PRACTICAL, INTERESTING manner possible.

With what success he has labored is known, the College now being FIRST IN INFLUENCE AND POWER AMONG AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, HAVING IN REGULAR ATTENDANCE THIRTEEN HUNDRED STUDENTS, with a FACULTY OF FORTY-TWO PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS, and numbering its patrons and friends, not only in every section of the loyal Union, but in Canada, Cuba, South America and Great Britain.

The College at present enjoys the patronage and confidence of many of our most eminent business and literary men, among whom we may mention the Hon. Elihu Burritt (Learned Blacksmith,) Mathew Vassar (founder of Vassar Female College,) Judge McFarland, of Massachusetts, the Rev. James Cuyler, of Philadelphia, Henry C. Bowen, Esq., of the *New-York Independent* (who has two sons there,) George W. Bungay, of the *Tribune*, the Rev. Mr. Ives, of Boston, and many others.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The great feature of ACTUAL BUSINESS TRAINING which has assisted in giving this College its wide-spread reputation, is now developed to a fuller extent than ever before. With the facilities of four large buildings, and the large attendance, this preëminent mode of instruction is carried out to the greatest possible advantage to the student.

The system of practical instruction is founded on principles so simple and self-evident that a personal examination of the institution, in all its appointments, is sufficient to thoroughly demonstrate its practicability.

MANAGEMENT.

Notwithstanding the large patronage the institution enjoys, there is no better discipline observed in any school of one hundred students than through this entire College of thirteen hundred, as will be noticed by every person visiting it. Each building is under the charge of a special principal and a regular corps of teachers, and the whole under the immediate supervision of the President and Chief Principal.

The students board exclusively in respectable private families, who take only the boarders of the College, some accommodating one and two, and others ten and twelve. (This system of boarding is much preferred.) They are all under the supervision of a Principal, and each family is required to furnish, once a week, a report of the conduct of their boarders.

The College is now provided with ample facilities for all who desire its advantages. Applicants are admitted on any week day without giving previous notice, and are provided at once, on arrival, with proper boarding accommodations.

YOUNG MEN who desire to enter into active business, and parents who have sons to educate, will do well to look into the merits of this School. Its superior advantages for a PRACTICAL POPULAR EDUCATION cannot be questioned. Here your boys are taught those things they will use when they become men—they are taught for a purpose—given an education with a backbone in it. A day spent at Poughkeepsie visiting this Great Business College will well repay any Educator, or any one interested in practical instruction.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting. I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MINA GEARY.

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,

No. 506 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,

THE NURSERY,

and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,

Who also offers upwards of 100 varities of

TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES

For sale by most all respectable dealers.

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, is free from odor, and *portable as a Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift to friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,

Office, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member, County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

WEAVERS WANTED.—GOOD WEAVERS, male or female, wanted, at the Harrison Mills, Franklin, Essex County, N. J. Apply to JOHN R. PILLING, Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer GERMANIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A.M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¾ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,
ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES KNOWN AS HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women*, or *Children*.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Loucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience. AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

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See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

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EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

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HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

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PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and 13 Ann-st.; FEDERREN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

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ON A NEW AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD FOR THE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA AND ITS RESULTS. Fourth Edition. Intended for Popular Use. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y. Price $1. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

HUNDREDS UPON HUNDREDS HAVE ruined their health by using medicines containing calomel, or its kindred poisons. The unfortunate can rely on Dr. RODMAN'S SPECIFIC DROPS. They contain nothing injurious, and never fail in performing a speedy and permanent cure in all cases of private diseases, no matter how obstinate the case may be. They never have, and never will fail to cure. Can be obtained at No. 41 Division-st., New-York. Price $1, or sent to any address on receipt of price.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and which will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New-York.

DOCTOR HUNTER'S BOTANIC TINCTURE AND ROOT EXTRACT will restore manhood and the vigor of youth in five days.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

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CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
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FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
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payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
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These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
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Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
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STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday......Feb. 6
EDINBURGH......Saturday......Feb. 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday......Feb. 20
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
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The Atlantic Irish Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:
ADRIATIC, 4,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, Capt. Moreland, will sail from New-York Feb. 9. Rates of passage:—First Cabin, $80 and $70: Steerage, $30: to St. John's, N. F., $40, $30 and $02. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. COMPANY'S.
Steamship NOVA SCOTIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Feb. 6. Rates of passage:—$80, $66 and $30.
Sight Drafts on the National Bank, payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.
For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. steamship,
GEORGE CROMWELL,
JNO. A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S. C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3:15 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale.—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 726 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, 79 East 14th-st., Between Irving-place and 4th-av.
The Spring session commences Feb. 8.
French is the language of the school.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—FORT WASHINGTON, 170th-st. and King's Bridge road, N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal. Next session commences February 1. French is the language of the school. Circulars, 913 Broadway, Leroy's drug store, and 57 Cedar-st., from G. LESPINASSE.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

A MORNING HOUR.—ELLSWORTH'S MODEL writing and book-keeping rooms will hereafter be open from 9 to 11 A. M. for pupils unable to attend in the afternoon or evening. Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDing School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. Spring term commences Feb. 2. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A JUNIOR COLlegian as instructor in English, mathematics and the ancient languages; can also give instructions in vocal and instrumental music, especially the organ. Address CARL, Box No. 1,565 N. Y. Post-office.

A GOVERNESS WANTED—IN THE COUNtry; one who is thoroughly qualified to teach the English branches, music and drawing. Address R. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, OF MIDdle age, with family, desires a situation in town or country; an eligible boarding school will be considered; satisfactory references given and expected. Address, for one month, A. M., Box No. 3,445 New-York Post-office.

TEACHERS CAN HEAR OF THE CHEAPest boarding-school property in New-England, by addressing Rev. IRA PETTIBONE, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHematics. Apply, after 2 P. M., at No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Children at 4, gentleman at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 161 FIFTH-AVENUE.
CLASSES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MORNING NEWSPAPER ROUTE IN Brooklyn for sale, containing over 1,000 subscribers, profits over $30 per week, ground covering the Heights. Will be sold cheap, or will sell it in separate parts. Apply at subscription desk *Times* Office, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 323 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, after 8 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL OR GENeral partner, with $25,000 or $30,000, to take an interest in an establishment which is manufacturing patented machinery, and in which the proprietor has invested $50,000. The concern has a very desirable location down in the business part of the City, and the additional capital is needed to increase the business, which is done for cash. To any gentleman having the amount required, and a taste for mechanical pursuits, this is a rare opportunity, as the associations are of the most highly respectable character. Address a note to HENRY & CO., Box No. 2,134 Post-office.

LITERARY.—A GENTLEMAN, CORRESPONdent for several foreign journals, wishes to make arrangements with a respectable publisher for the publication in America of a politico-humoristic work, to appear in weekly numbers during a period of five to six months. Or to any enterprising person who understands the management of such an undertaking, a liberal share will be offered. Address G., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—THE DRUG STORE LOCATED AT No. 405 8th-av., near 31st-st., an old established stand, with stock, fixtures and good will. Apply to S. P. SMITH, No. 135 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS, CONTAINING IN ALL 90 acres, at Spring Valley, N. Y., one-half mile from railroad depot; a saw-mill, with water power, on the premises; the farms well stocked with good fruit; situation desirable and easy of access; will be sold separately or together. Apply to JOSEPH WHITE, on the premises, or to A. McFARLAND, No. 88 West 25th-st., before 12 M.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM IN THE TOWN of Madison, N. J., on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, ¾ of a mile from depot, 1½ hours from New-York; 75 acres land, large brick house, good outbuildings, is well watered and eligibly situated. For full particulars apply to J. H. BUNTING, No. 183 Broadway, 3d floor.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE hour by rail from the City, in one of the pleasantest villages in the vicinity of New-York. Plenty of choice fruit, excellent water, carriage-house and other outbuildings, all in good order. Apply to E. LYON, No. 122 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
A WELL KNOWN AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS, belonging to a distinguished collection of a Baltimorean now in Europe.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on the EVENINGS of FRIDAY, 12th, and SATURDAY, 13th February, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s store. This valuable collection contains choice cabinet specimens of the different Schools represented in this collection—it would be difficult to find their equals. Many of them were commissioned directly from the artists, without limit as to cost; others purchased out of the FRENCH and FLEMISH EXHIBITION, and often the CHOICEST WORKS by the respective artists—especially numerous and excellent in the FRENCH SCHOOL. We annex a few of the most prominent names, such as:

E. Frere,	Fichel,	Rosseau,
Merle,	Thayer,	Daubigny,
Plassan,	Lambinet,	Montfallet,
Chavet,	Billotte,	Seignac,
Duverger,	Patrois,	Zeim,
Lassalle,	Theo. Frere,	Lemmens,
Rozier,	Fauvelt,	Pecrus.
	&c., &c.	

GERMAN AND BELGIAN SCHOOLS.

A. Achenback,	Hubner,	Dillens,
Meyer of Bremen,	De Brackelaer,	Lindre,
Preyer,	Lachenwitz,	De Bergue,
E. Verbockhoven,	Platner,	Mocslager, &c.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
is well sustained by nearly every artist of eminence.

Church,	Leutz,	Cole,
Kensett,	E. Johnson,	Casilear,
Durand,	Bouton,	Gifford,
Cropsey,	H. P. Gray,	W. T. Richards,
Hall,	Tait,	W. Hart,
Shattuck,	Suydam,	Gignoux,
Hubbard,	Hays,	Coleman,
Innes,	Lang.	

and others.
Also the largest and best picture painted in Paris, by "May," the celebrated American artist, "The Women of Babylon."
FINE WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

Brion,	Guillemin,	Darley,
Gavarni,	Duverzer,	Bentley,
Chaplin,	Fichel,	Wilms,
David,	Patrois,	Maplestone,
Veyrasset,	Seignac,	Muhlig,
Marohn,	Bouvin,	Sus,

A choice lot of framed ENGRAVINGS, many of which are proofs of celebrated works, artistic BRONZES, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be ready and the works on view, day and evening, for one week before the sale, as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman, Esq., referee,
7TH-AV.—3 lots and gore on east side 7th-av., southeast corner 49th-st.
Also, 8 lots (being whole front) east side 7th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.
49TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet east of 7th-av.
Also, 4 lots north side 49th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.
50TH-ST.—4 lots south, adjoining last on the rear.
Also, 2 lots north side 50th.st., 150 feet east of 7th-av.
On three of the lots there are frame buildings. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON HUDSON, BROOME AND GROVE STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Caleb Brush, Sr.:
HUDSON-ST.—The five 3-story and attic brick houses and lots, Nos. 290, 292, 294, 296, and 298 Hudson-st., commencing on the southeast corner of Spring-st. There is also a 2-story brick house on the rear of lot No. 298 Hudson-st., corner of Spring. Lots each about 19.6 by 75 feet.
BROOME-ST.—The three 2-story and attic brick houses and lots on the southerly side of Broome-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., known as Nos. 569, 571 and 573 Broome-st. Lots 22 by 68 feet each.
GROVE-ST.—The plot of ground, with the frame dwelling-house thereon erected, situate on the northerly side of Grove-st., about 125 feet 3 inches west of Bleecker-st., having a front of 83 feet 4 inches on Grove-st., and being about 119 feet deep each side.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakopeo, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 0, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer. BENJ. HAXTUN,
Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, GAS CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at No. 59 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., the entire contents of said house, consisting in part of mahogany sofas, chairs and rockers, in haircloth; French plate pier, mirror, rosewood six-octave piano-forte, rosewood centre-table, marble-top walnut arm and invalid chairs, in leather; mahogany dining-tables, secretary book-case, oak arm and dining-chairs, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, pailiasses, husk and hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, damask and lace curtains, mantel-clock, marble vases, all the gas chandeliers, brackets and fixtures, china and glassware, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ANTONIA, consisting of
BRANDIES,
WINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CROCKERY,
CALF-SKINS,
SAWS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
QUININE,
TENTS,
&c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of
SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,
deemed unserviceable.
The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES
Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19, 1864.
SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:
One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.
Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.
These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: Velvet carpets, carved oak suite in Morocco, rosewood suite in crimson and gold, brocatelle black walnut centre table, black walnut bedstead, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, rockers and lounges, black walnut bookcase, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, kitchen furniture, &c.
Also, two rosewood pianos, oil-paintings; also, a lot of cameos, finely cut, and would call attention to the same.

D. B. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS—WILL SELL AT auction, (unless sooner disposed of at private sale,) on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, that elegant brown-stone cottage house and lot on the southwesterly corner of Court-st. and 1st-place, being one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York harbor and surroundings. Lot 32 by 135 feet; title indisputable. For maps and terms, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 138 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, or of A. VAN NOSTRAND, owner, No. 393 Pearl-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the assignees, all the accounts, notes, book debts and personal and real estate belonging to the late firm of SAMUEL ROOSEVELT & CO., covered by the assignment made to JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, in order to close the trust.
Particulars at the office No. 5½ Pine-st.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, Assignee.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of an order of the U. S. Circuit Court, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of February, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the balance of the cargo of the prize-ship *Alliance*, consisting of about 2,300 bbls. of Rosin. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 60 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y.
Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

A VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A stone, granite block house, beautiful in architecture, capable of accommodating a large family, having gas and water fixtures complete, beautiful grounds, adorned with fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers, stable, carriage-house and grapery complete, situated in the central part of a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, upon high land, commanding a distant view of the ocean and near view of a large bay and river. The locality is remarkably healthy, and within ten hours by rail of New-York or two hours of either Boston, Providence or Newport. This offer affords a rare opportunity to any one wanting a residence complete without the delay and care of building, and the place is desirable both as a Summer and Winter residence. Also, a farm of 40 acres in Westchester County. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncy-court.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c.; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c.
Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE—VERY DESIRAbly located, near car lines, viz.:
No. 213 Dean-st., Brooklyn, near Bond, 3-story brick, modern improvements, $6,000.
No. 65 Portland-av., near Myrtle, 2½-story and extension frame cottage, $3,600.
No. 36 Vanderbilt-av., two frame houses, $3,200.
Classon-av., second house north of Putnam, fine garden, 2 lots, $3,600.
Adelphi-st., near Fulton, Nos. 352 and 354, fine brick dwelling and brick factory, $8,000.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
WM. ROBERTSON, No. 4 Doyer-st.
FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepoint-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 92 First-place, Brooklyn, comprising six lots. House brown-stone, large size, and among the handsomest and best built in the city, complete in all modern improvements, conveniences and comforts, and in thorough order. Grounds tastefully arranged and ornamented with a large variety of fruit trees, vines, shrubs, costly fountain, &c. Neighborhood unexceptionable; location elevated, pleasant and accessible, being within a few minutes' walk of the ferries, and cars passing each end of the block. Terms easy. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,561 Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—44 LOTS ON Brooklyn and Hudson avs., and Dean and Bergen sts.
Also, 8 lots on Dean-st., near Schenectady-av.
Also, 2 two-story and extension frame houses on Hunter-st., near Gates-av., with lots adjoining if desired.
Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Fulton-av., near Schenectady av.
Also, 4 new frame cottage houses on Herkimer-st., near Schenectady-av.
Apply to HAGNER & SMITH, Attorneys at Law, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, the new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Reade and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reade-st., being 100 feet front by 61 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property now brings in over 10 per cent. on the price, and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. This property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE—Situated at Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand sts., between South 9th and South 10th sts., being 150 feet on 1st-st., running down to the East River over 300 feet, with wharf 150 feet front, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet, containing about 22 lots of ground; is well calculated for a sugar refinery, or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st., opposite.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH brown-stoop house on 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a short walk from the Park; gas and Croton, modern style, 22 feet 6 inches front, lot 50x100. Will be sold low; owner goes to Europe. Apply at No. 32 Stuyvesant-st. or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE—WITH large storehouse, &c.—an excellent location for an iron, lumber or coal company; has 160 feet water front, with track connecting with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, is situated at Elizabethport, N. J. For particulars apply to E. R. KELLOGG, 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, a handsome three-story and basement brown-stone house, in 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; it is 22x56 feet, frescoed and replete with all modern improvements; lot 22x124 feet 6 inches, with fine graperies. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID EXTRA-SIZED lots on the north side of Frankfort-st., 53 feet east of William-st., adjoining the Globe Hotel. Size of ground, 58.9 feet front, 55.7 feet rear, and about 108 feet deep, with the old building material now on the premises. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MUST BE SOLD—A SPLENDID 3-STORY AND basement high-stoop brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; location very healthy, and beautiful house, No. 209 East 50th-st. For further particulars, inquire of owner, No. 831 2d-av., between 51st and 52d sts.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE LOW OR TO LET—THE 3-story brown-stone house No. 106 Lexington-av.; also, a 3-story brown-stone house No. 91 2d-place, Brooklyn, price $6,000—part may remain on mortgage.
JOHN VANDERBILT, No. 23 Fulton-st., New-York.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, with modern front, on Sands-st., between Jay and Bridge, Brooklyn, having all the modern internal improvements. For particulars, inquire of Dr. E. W. STEVENS, corner Sands and Jay sts., Brooklyn.

AMITY-STREET, NEAR GREENE.—FOR sale, a substantial three-story brick house; lot 25x100 feet. Possession in May. Will be sold at a low price to a prompt buyer. VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 65 Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts., with or without the furniture. Possession at any time. Price $35,000. Apply to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, 128 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT, with the privilege of purchasing a first-class house of modern construction, on Brooklyn Heights. Address Box No. 734 Post-office, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 50 and 52 1st-st., between 8th and 9th sts., Williamsburgh, two minutes from ferry. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply to H. C. FULKERSON, 107 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND FOUR ACRES OF ground located in Westchester County, two miles south of Yonkers, on the Albany post road. The House is large, surrounded by large forest trees, and every way desirable for a country residence. Inquire of J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON 35TH-ST.; brown-stone, four stories, high stoop, south side. Also one on 34th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—NO. 43 WEST 36th-st. will be sold or leased for 3 or 5 years. Apply for permit and terms to No. 38 Broadway, Room No. 3, between 12 and 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE SUBSCRIBER'S MANSION AND grounds, at West Morrisania; ½ mile from Melrose station of Harlem Railroad, and 40 minutes from Madison-square, New-York. Possession immediately, if required. Apply to W. H. BUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Nos. 79 and 81 East 31st-st., $7,000; No. 63 1st-st., $5,000; No. 69 1st-st., $5,000; Nos. 158 and 160 East Houston-st., $6,000; No. 18 Columbia-st., $5,000; No. 440 4th-st., $7,000; Nos. 237 and 239 Delancey-st., 50x87½, dwellings front, shops on rear, $10,000; No. 249 Broome-st., $7,000; No. 31 Delancey-st., $6,300; on favorable terms. Apply from 12 to 3 to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.—Formerly belonging to I. L. Kingsford. Situated about 1 mile from the Port Richmond and Factoryville Landings. The grounds, consisting of twelve acres, are tastefully laid out; choicest kinds of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubs well grown. Large kitchen garden and orchard in full bearing. The lands have a long front on Clove road; fine stream of water bounds it on the other side. House suitable for a large family, containing about 25 rooms, and has every convenience—gas, hot and cold water, &c. Fine kitchen, laundry, pantry, &c. Fine spring of water for table use. Excellent furnace. Drainage has been thoroughly attended to. The place is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty; suitable for a gentleman's residence. For further particulars apply to HENRY PARISH, No. 1 West 19th-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A desirable and elegant country residence at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., with 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, immediately contiguous to Long Island Sound. Large and modern built house, 46 feet square, with wing attached, 22 by 36 feet, containing 19 finished rooms; walls filled in with brick, and floors deafened; barns, stables, ice-house, boat-house, wood-house, hennery, &c., all in complete and perfect order; grounds tastefully laid out, with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees in abundance. Immediate possession, if desired. For particulars, with view of premises, inquire of PHILIP EMBURY, No. 41 West 37th-st.; Mrs. MEEKER, No. 168 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Col. JAMES HARRISON, containing about 14 acres; situate on the brow of Bergen Hill, (Hudson Co., N. J.) one mile and a quarter from the Jersey City, Hoboken, Chambers and Desbrosses sts. ferries. The grounds are magnificently laid out; the choicest of fruit trees, all kinds, imported and in full bearing; a large mansion, with all the comforts of a city residence, with gas, water, &c., introduced; brick coach-house, stable, ice-house, summer-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary outbuildings. For a gentleman's residence or a public institution, this location cannot be surpassed anywhere in the vicinity of New-York City; nearer to Wall-st. and the centre of business than Madison-square, and the view of the Harbor, Narrows, New-York City, Long Island and the surrounding country cannot be surpassed. Terms of sale liberal. For further particulars apply to HENRY HARRISON, Trustee, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., corner of West-st.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, AN elegant country seat, fully and handsomely furnished. The mansion is large, and abundantly supplied with hot and cold water; it is beautifully located in an undulating lawn of about twelve acres, well shaded with splendid old trees, and commands fine views of land and water; the garden, of about three acres is well arranged, and contains a large and fine assortment of fruit trees and trellis grapes. The coach-house and stable are large and well supplied with water; there is also a neat cottage for the gardener. This place is within nine miles to the City Hall, and, in addition to the road, is accessible by rail all hours of the day and evening; in all respects a gentleman's residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRAble country residence, situated in Springfield, N. J., one mile from the Millburn and Summit depots, on the Morris & Essex Road—a first-class frame house, 35x42 feet, two stories, attic and basement; contains eight sleeping apartments, double parlors, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen and dairy. In connection with the above, there is a large kitchen, garden, fruit-trees, outhouses, and eighty acres of good farming land, if desired. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, HALF A mile from the village of Rossville, Staten Island, 1½ miles north of Huguenot Station, Staten Island Railroad, 1½ hours from the City, containing 9 acres, with a good 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings, handsomely situated on high ground, good views of the Sound. Steamer *Minna* leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Apply to S. J. LA FORGE, Rossville, S. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS country residence; location central, five minutes' walk from depot; house large, modern style and very complete; fine garden, fruit trees; barn, &c., &c., all in excellent order. For an interview, address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, one and a quarter miles from railroad depot; buildings nearly new and in good order. Apply on the premises to J. N. IRELAND, or HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., N.Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A COTTAGE, containing 10 rooms, garden well laid out, variety of fruit; near horse and steam cars. Inquire of FORBES, No. 328 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 165 ACRES, three miles from Poughkeepsie. For particulars, address C. J. HOWELL, Box 150 Poughkeepsie Post-office.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE LEASE GIVEN BY TAMMANY Society to the present occupant of the hotel portion of the building will terminate on the 1st day of May next.
Proposals will be received by the undersigned, for the hiring for one year of the bar and restaurant of the building known as Tammany Hall, situate on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts., together with such portions of the building as the Tammany Society may not wish to reserve for its own use.
For particulars apply, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, to JAMES B. NICHOLSON, No. 241½ South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS, WELL-ventilated and lighted rooms, now occupied by the Great Western Marine Insurance Company, No. 33 Pine-st. These rooms are warmed by Genlo's patent steam furnace and handsomely furnished with desks and counters, well adapted for banking or insurance, having two fire and burglar-proof brick and stone safes, built up from the ground in the most approved manner. Possession immediately. Apply at the office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A FINE COUNTRY place at Fordham, near the landing on Harlem River, consisting of a large mansion, carriage-house and stables, ice-house filled, gardener's house, hotbed-houses, with a variety of all kinds of fruit, and about 37 acres of land, accessible by the Harlem Railroad from Fordham depot, or Harlem River boats. Apply to
A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO GARDENERS.—TO LEASE IMMEDIATEly, for a term of years, a desirable property near the City, that has been established many years as a forced salad business and truck garden. The business vacated through the death of the proprietor. Apply to JONATHAN SAUL, 44th-st. 3-av., Brooklyn, or to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, seedsman, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—The first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 42 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 21 by 50 feet; lot 21 by 98 9, elegantly furnished; price, $28,000. Apply to Dr. S. T. HUBBARD, No. 47 9th-st.; possession May 1.

PROPERTY TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH Ward for a term of years; lot 25x100 feet, with alley-way three feet wide; house on lot 22x25 feet; rear to be built upon, and house to be altered into a store. A first-rate location for shops. Apply to Mr. ROBERT, at Frank & Fisher's, No. 20 Warren-st.

TO LET—A TWO-FRONTED STORE AND basement, No. 250 Canal-st., near Broadway, running through to Walker-st., about 140 feet; will be thoroughly fitted to suit the tenant. Inquire of GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 9 Great Jones-st., with immediate possession. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—IN WASHINGTONVILLE, ORANGE County, N. Y., a good business stand for the mercantile or boot, shoe and clothing business, with accommodations for family. JOHN JAQUES.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LARGE stores Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st., from the 1st of May next; could be converted into offices. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN BUILDINGS NO. 1 and No. 3 Hanover-st., opposite the Custom-house. Apply to BENJ. L. SWAN, Jr., No. 6 Hanover-st., Post's Buildings.

FRONT-ST. STORE TO LET.—THE 4-STOry store No. 194 Front-st., between Burling-slip and Fulton-st. Apply to BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 100 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORES NOS. 3 and 5 Platt-st., near Pearl, 80 feet deep. Inquire of GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway. Inquire from 12 to 2, of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 22 BEEKMAN-st. Inquire, on 2d floor, of P. C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $2 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. (7 per cent.)

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, secured by mortgage on all the property of the Quicksilver Mining Company, payable in ten years.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Bids for the whole, or any part, of the above amount of Bonds will be received at the office of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 43 Exchange-place, up to the 6th day of February.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

JAN. 1, 1864.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1863 ... $2,586,246 07
Amount of Premiums, Endowment, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1863 ... $1,016,460 22
Amount of Interest received and accrued ... 136,851 73
Amount of prepayments by Agents ... 8,879 24—1,162,191 19
Total ... $3,748,437 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death ... $295,859 00
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities, and Surrendered and Canceled Policies ... 104,246 81
Premiums and interest due on Southern Policies, and Balances due from Southern Agents and others—charged to Profit and Loss ... 286,126 64
Premium Notes canceled ... 232,941 82
Paid Salaries, Rent, Printing and Office Expenses ... 44,808 15
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses ... 151,816 28
Paid Advertising and Physician's Fees ... 21,843 98
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps and Law Expenses ... 7,266 26—1,094,899 34
$2,653,537 92

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank ... $101,136 56
Invested in United States Stocks, cost ... 794,510 43
(Market value, $827,152.)
Invested in New-York City B'k Stocks, cost ... 52,561 50
(Market value, $53,561.)
Invested in other stocks, cost ... 54,892 50
(Market value, $72,742.)
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks ... 96,400 00
(Market value, $132,279 50.)
Real Estate, (Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway) ... 117,305 69
Bonds and Mortgages, bearing 7 per cent. interest ... 379,430 00
Premium Notes on existing Policies, drawing interest ... 825,477 50
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864 ... 112,147 51
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1864 ... 54,407 37
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1864 ... 1,603 05
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission ... 61,455 48
Amount of all other property belonging to the company ... 2,200 30—$2,653,537 92

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon all participating Life Policies now in force which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1864, and a payment in cash, on and after the first MONDAY in March next, of the Fourth Installment of 20 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, to those holding certificates, UPON PRESENTATION AT THE HOME OFFICE. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

By order of the board.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 4,675 New Policies were issued insuring $11,339,334 45.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, Jan. 1, 1864.

Assets as above ... $2,653,537 92
Disposed of as follows:
Amount of Adjusted Losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1864 ... $42,200 00
Amount of Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, &c ... 56,000 00
Reserved for Sundry Liabilities due to Agents and others ... 9,171 29
Amount reserved for reinsurance of all Existing Policies, valuations at 4 per cent. interest ... 1,735,126 93
Special reserve for any increase of mortality beyond the Tables, Extra Risks and other contingencies ... 131,756 30
Dividend Interest remaining unpaid ... 7,825 04
Dividends declared prior to 1850 unpaid ... 6,417 66
Present value of Dividends, 1850 to 1856 inclusive (valuation at 4 per cent. interest) ... 297,627 18
Do. do. 1861 do. do. ... 71,205 00
Do. do. 1862 do. do. ... 68,686 00
Do. do. 1863 do. do. ... 79,385 00
Do. do. 1864 do. do. ... 134,288 00
Undivided Surplus ... 23,849 63—$2,653,537 93

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL, JOHN M. NIXON, JOHN L. RODGERS, JOHN S. BUSSING, JOHN MAIRS, DAVID DOWS, LORING ANDREWS, DANIEL S. MILLER, RUSSELL DART, WILLIAM BARTON, WM. H. APPLETON, WM. C. DUSENBURY, ROBERT B. COLLINS, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, PLINY FREEMAN, HENRY K. BOGERT, DUDLEY B. FULLER, THOMAS SMULL, WM. A. BOOTH.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

HOWES & MACY,

(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS,

30 WALL STREET,

In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. CISCO, ESQ., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 BONDS, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

PARTICULAR AND PROMPT ATTENTION will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Gebhard, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 129 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 35 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO., Corner of Wall and Nassau sts., New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY for the sixth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1862 ... $249,998 17
Premiums received from that date to Dec. 31, 1863 ... 3,002,258 59
Total amount of premiums ... $3,252,256 76
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less return premiums,) and interest received on investments ... $2,362,842 02
Losses paid during the year ... $1,021,150 50
Reinsurances, expenses, State and Government taxes ... 204,628 19—1,225,778 69
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c ... $1,137,063 33
Add undivided balance of Dec. 31, 1863 ... 117 68—1,137,181 01
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies ... 441,206 49

In accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year as follows:

Profits to be divided ... $695,974 52
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of return, on premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1864 ... 269,614 80—426,359 72
Deduct dividend already paid to Stockholders, being accrued interest, (free of Government tax,) on cash Capital ... 67,895 20
$358,464 52
Deduct interest on Scrip issue of 1862, payable (free of Government tax) on and after March 10, 1864, being 6 per cent. on amount of such issue ... 1,747 20
$356,717 32
Of this residue thirty per cent. will be paid in cash to Stockholders on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) as follows: On old stock 12 per Cent., and on new stock 10 per Cent ... 110,000 00
$256,717 32

There will also be a Scrip Dividend, payable (free of Government tax) on and after June 1, 1864, on the cash capital, as follows: On old stock 7 per Cent., and on new stock 5 per Cent., making the total dividend for the year paid to Stockholders equal to 26 per cent.

Payable in cash on and after March 10, 1864, (free of Government tax,) to Makers of Security Notes, being 4 per Cent. on amount of such notes ... 1,313 50
$255,403 82
Payable in Scrip (free of Government tax,) on and after June 1, 1864, to Dealers on Earned Premiums on Risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $1,700,000,) 15 per cent ... 255,000 00
Undivided Balance ... $403 82

The Company have the following Assets:
United States, New-York City and other Stocks ... $330,375 00
Accrued Interest, Gold at market value, Salvages and other Securities ... 714,992 61
Cash in Banks and Loans on demand ... 651,517 81
Bills Receivable, and Premium Notes ... 1,413,670 94
Scrip of Insurance Companies. Balances due from Agents, and sundry claims due the Company ... 30,374 44
Total amount of Assets ... $3,140,930 80

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE, JOSEPH MORRISON, ALBERT G. LEE, DAN'L W. TELLER, } Committee.

JAN. 29, 1864.

On and after 1st February, 1864, Dealers with this company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, (guaranteed by certificate) of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1st. Upon all Voyage Risks upon Cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.

2d. Upon Voyage Risks upon Freight, a return of twenty per cent.

3d. Upon Time Risks upon Freight, and upon Voyage and Time Risks upon Hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year, shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:

EDWARD ROWE, DANIEL W. TELLER, DANIEL W. LORD, JOHN D. BATES, Jr., GEORGE MILN, CHARLES HICKOX, JOHN ATKINSON, ROBERT BOWNE, THOS. A. C. COCHRANE, LAWRENCE MYERS, WM. H. HALSEY, S. N. DERRICK, THOS. BARRON, MOSES MERICK, ROLAND G. MITCHELL, DAVID J. ELY, ALBERT G. LEE, JOSEPH MORRISON, GEO. P. DESHON, WM. H. POPHAM, O. L. NIMS, B. C. MORRIS, Jr., M. F. MERICK, EZRA NYE, WM. B. OGDEN, HENRY J. CAMMANN, JOHN ARMSTRONG, THOMAS LORD, B. C. MORRIS, ROBERT S. HOLT, ANDREW J. RICH, J. B. GRIFFIN.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOS. LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863 ... $8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863 ... 1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums ... $10,005,001 17

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863 ... $7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period ... 3,806,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses ... 1,082,967 48

The Company has the following assets, viz.:
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks ... $3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise ... 1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages ... 193,750 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... 104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable ... 3,278,676 68
Cash in Bank ... 744,813 88
Total amount of Assets ... $9,265,536 37

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to ... $14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864 ... 2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years ... $16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash ... 11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864 ... $5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones, A. P. Pillot, J. Gaillard, Jr., Charles Dennis, Leroy M. Wiley, J. Henry Burgy, W. H. H. Moore, Daniel S. Miller, Cor. Grinnell, Thomas Tileston, S. T. Nicoll, C. A. Hand, Henry Coit, Joshua J. Henry, Watts Sherman, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Geo. G. Hobson, E. E. Morgan, Lewis Curtis, David Lane, B. J. Howland, Chas. H. Russell, James Bryce, Benj. Babcock, Lowell Holbrook, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Fletcher Westray, P. A. Hargous, Henry K. Bogert, R. B. Minturn, Jr., R. Warren Weston, A. A. Low, G. W. Burnham, Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, Fred. Chauncey, Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins, James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. U. S. SECURITIES of all issues, purchased and for sale. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, subject to be checked for at sight. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ALONZO WOOD & COMPANY'S Bank (Ethridge) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PUBLIC MINING BOARD. NOTICE.

At the solicitation of many parties who are desirous of attending the meetings of the Board, otherwise engaged during the business hours of the day, the PUBLIC MINING BOARD will hereafter meet at 3½ o'clock P. M., at No. 58 William-st., instead of 11 o'clock A. M., as heretofore. The annual admission fee from this day will be $250, payable in advance, which will entitle members to buy and sell at the Board for 12 months without any additional charge.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.
Feb. 4, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to WARREN G. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law. No. 120 Broadway.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

FINANCIAL.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN, $500,000.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES, $585,058 02.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

J. MILTON SMITH, President.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.
JOSEPH W. WILDEY, Assistant Secretary.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 38 WALL-ST, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS and DEALERS In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. NO. 40 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent, Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
JAN. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863 ... $158,811 87
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive ... 702,903 00
Total amount of marine premiums ... $861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above ... $701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period ... 411,264 40
Return premiums ... $67,067 21

The Company has the following assets:
Cash in bank ... $116,846 42
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks ... 702,769 03
Loans on stocks, drawing interest 101,936 29 — 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable ... 236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums ... 73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at ... 33,777 51
Total assets ... $1,265,260 57

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS, A. C. RICHARDS, SHEPPARD GANDY, W. M. RICHARDS, G. D. H. GILLESPIE, C. E. MILNOR, MARTIN BATES, Jr., FREDERICK B. BETTS, MOSES A. HOPPOCK, SANFORD COBB, Jr., W. H. MELLEN, B. W. BULL, C. HADDEN, L. P. MORTON, F. W. MEYER, J. K. MYERS, WILLIAM LECONEY, A. WESSON, WILLIAM KENT, BYRON SHERMAN, JEHIAL READ, JOHN A. BARTOW, A. S. BARNES, ALEX. M. EARLE, H. L. ATHERTON, JOHN A. HADDEN, GEO. C. WETMORE, P. H. VANDERVOORT, JOSIAH M. FISKE, OLIVER K. KING, DAVID LAMB.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.

By order of ALEX. MITCHELL, President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 Wall-st., BANKERS & BROKERS. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 30½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FINANCIAL.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS., W. S. WHEELER, Manager, late with Brown & Johnston. Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.
References: Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh, Kirkland & Co., New-York.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY AT the Banking House, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN CASTREE, ISAAC ODELL, DAVID B. MOSES, WM. A. THOMSON, JOHN ROMER, CHAS. BURKHALTER, VANDERB'T L. BUXTON, JOHN T. WILSON, HERMAN H. BRUNJES, HECTOR ARMSTRONG, HARVEY P. FARRINGTON.
And for Inspectors of the next election.
JAMES WIGGINS, ZIMRI WEST, W. H. B. TOTTEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on the morning of the 2d inst., JOHN CASTREE was unanimously reelected President.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
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OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED Stock of this company are hereby notified that by order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books in New-York will be closed at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 8th inst., and will be reopened at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 25th inst.

Holders of certificates, not registered at the United States Trust Company, are requested to exchange them before the closing of the books.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that a further installment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, will be required to be paid in, on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of February next, at the Banking House, No. 29 Pine-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1864.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 29th January to 1st February, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Eight (8) per cent. is this day declared, payable on demand in cash to stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th inst.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of Sixty (60) per cent. on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st January, 1864. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th March prox.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 15th day of February inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 13th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 10th day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th of February, inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

BUFFALO & STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.

HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 67 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government Tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half (3½) per cent., (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand, at No. 72 Wall-street.

DANIEL UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.

HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS REMOVED TO No. 151 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President
GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, have removed to No. 114 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON, NO. 129 WOOSTER-ST., Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership; and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STANTON & CUNNINGHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. M. STANTON.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, for the transaction of a Stock Commission Business, at No. 43 Exchange-place.

JAS. W. CUNNINGHAM.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. P. CAMMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Robert L. Smith and George W. White, under the name and firm of R. L. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. All the liabilities of the late firm are hereby assumed by Robert L. Smith, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., and will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

ROBT. L. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864. GEO. W. WHITE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of LIPPMANN & NEUBERGER, for the transaction of a general dry goods importing business, particularly woolens, at No. 19 Park-place and No. 16 Murray-st.

ALBERT LIPPMANN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864. J. NEUBERGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

JOHN A. ISELIN HAS THIS DAY ADMITTED as partners GEORGE A. SOPER and SAMUEL F. LOCKWOOD, and will continue business under the firm of JOHN A. ISELIN & CO., at No. 32 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—BUCKLIN & CRANE HAVING THIS day admitted JOHN A. CRANE and ISAAC B. CRANE as partners, will continue business at No. 45 South-st., under the firm of BUCKLIN, CRANE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1864.

EDWARD B. KETCHUM, LYNDON M. SWAN and LANDON KETCHUM are this day admitted as copartners in our firm.

KETCHUM, SON & CO.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED L. ROWE, Plaintiff, against ALBERT DE PENNEVET and H. N. LAURENT, Defendants.—50 cent United States stamp on original canceled.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1863.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1864.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
jan.16-law6w Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND CHARITIES of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER, WILLIAM S. OPDYKE, JOHN BRICE, } Committee on Charities and Donations.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ———
(Date) ———

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant, ———

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 . [Seal.] [Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

TO IRON WORKERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK, Jan. 22, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 3,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., February the 25th, for furnishing Ice to the Medical Department of the Army during the present year, at the points herein designated. The Ice to be stored by the contractor in properly constructed ice-houses at each point of delivery, on or before the 15th day of April next; the ice not to be receipted for until its quality, the fitness of the ice-house, and the manner in which it is packed shall have been approved by a medical officer appointed for the purpose, or by a Medical Inspector, and payment will be made only for the amount thus actually stored and receipted for.

The proposals will be for the quantities indicated below as required at the respective places, with the proviso that should more be needed at any time for the year's supply, it shall be furnished at the same rates and under the same conditions.

QUANTITY TO BE DELIVERED AT

Annapolis, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—150 tons.
Fortress Monroe, Va.—Ice-house owned by the United States—280 tons.
Point Lookout, Md.—Ice-house owned by the United States—200 tons.
Portsmouth, Va.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—100 tons.
Newbern, N. C.—Ice-house not owned by the United States—400 tons.
Hilton Head, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—450 tons.
Beaufort, S. C.—Ice-house owned by the United States—300 tons.

Proposals will also be received for furnishing ice daily by weight for the year 1864, in such quantities as may be required by the Surgeons in charge at United States General Hospitals, upon the following annual estimate, in and near

Boston, Mass., 10 tons.
New-York, 200 tons.
New-Haven, Conn., 60 tons.
Portsmouth Grove, R. I., 120 tons.
Philadelphia, Penn., 1,300 tons.
Newark, N. J., 100 tons.
Washington, D. C., 2,500 tons.
Baltimore, Md., 500 tons.
Frederick, Md., 75 tons.

All additional amounts that may be required at these places until Jan. 1, 1865, are to be furnished at the same rates.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish ——— tons of first quality of ice, carefully packed in suitable ice-houses, at the within-named points, namely:

at the following price per ton of two thousand pounds, namely, at
tons, at $—— per ton.

The ice to be subject to the inspection, measurement and approval of a medical officer, or other properly appointed inspector, before being receipted for.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, all the ice required for the hospitals, upon approved requisitions of surgeons in charge, at or near the within-named points, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

$—— cts. per hundred pounds.

The ice shall be of the best quality, and subject to the approval of the surgeon in charge, who will receipt for the actual amount delivered at each hospital.

Payment to be made from time to time upon duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director.

Signed, ———

The above form of proposals will be adhered to as closely as practicable. Other forms will be received by the department and duly considered.

A proper guarantee that the bidder is able to fulfill the contract, certified to by the clerk of the nearest District Court or a United States District-Attorney, must accompany the proposal or it will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must also accompany the proposal.

The contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately be required to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, Medical S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K. and Purveyor, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Printed forms of Proposals can be had at this office.

ALBANY RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received until Feb. 6, 1864, at noon, for the construction of six sections, or about eight miles of equivalent single track Street Railway, in the City of Albany and suburbs. To be laid with plate rail, about 45 pounds per yard, on timber sills and ties; to be commenced as early in the Spring as practicable, and completed on or before June 1, 1864, as per specifications and plans on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, duly executed by two or more responsible parties, binding themselves to become securities for the party proposing, in a penal sum of not less than $5,000 per mile of work proposed for. The Company reserve the right to accept either or neither of the proposals made, and to restrict the amount of any part of the proposed constructions.

Proposals may be made for the whole or any division of said work, and must be indorsed "Proposals for the Albany Railway," and addressed to

SAMUEL McELROY, Chief Engineer, Office No. 45 North Pearl-st., Albany, N. Y.

[No. 107.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with
Drawers—Canton Flannel, Army Standard.
Shirts—Gray Flannel.
Bootees—Nos. 9 to 14.
Regimental Morning Report Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Trowsers for Horsemen.
Trowsers for Footmen.
Blankets—Woolen.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, when bidders or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Feb 12, 1864, for furnishing this department with

SKY-BLUE KERSEYS, ARMY STANDARD,

to be delivered free of charge at Steubenville, O., in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on the 12th day of February, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders or their duly authorized agents are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, Acting Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER COUN, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th February inst., for five thousand pairs grained leather boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard at the rate of one thousand pairs every ten days; first delivery to be made within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In 2d-av., from 42d to 61st st., with crosswalks from 42d to 79th st.; also in 41st-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Blank forms for the bids and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Jan. 25, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY next, the 8th inst., for the cartage of all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be the duty of this department to move, for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one-third for any additional half mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required, and to call at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders.

If required, service must be performed at night or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposal will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.